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二拜禮 號二十月五年英港香 TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1928. 日四初月四

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN HANKOW TWO NATIONALIST ARMIES IN CONFLICT. JAPAN NOW CONCENTRATING LARGE FORCE AT MUKDEN. OCCUPY STRATEGIC POINTS.

Startling news, rather overshadowing the Manchurian developments, comes to hand this afternoon from Hankow, where it is stated that serious fighting has broken out between rival Nationalist armies. No details are at present available. Japan evidently regards the China situation as developing more seriously, and following Chang Tso-lin's refusal to evacuate without offering resistance to the South, the commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army has been instructed to despatch every available unit to Mukden, in readiness to take up positions on the border if necessary.

An attempt is to be made to cover every inlet from Chihli to Manchuria.

It is stated in Chinese cables that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has suggested to the Japanese that they should induce the Nationalists to come to peace terms, and reserve a position of standing for him in the new Government.

C. C. WU TALKS OF RESISTANCE.

Tokyo, May 22.—In view of the increasingly serious situation in North China, the Chief of the General Staff has instructed the Commander of the Japanese troops in Kwantung, to concentrate every available unit at Mukden.

In the event of the disturbances spreading into Manchuria, the troops which will be concentrated at Mukden will then be despatched to Chinchowfu, Ichow, and other strategic localities.—*Reuter*.

Kwantung is a small piece of territory in the southern extremity of Liaoting Peninsula (Manchuria) leased to Japan for 99 years from 1915, and occupying an area of 1,300 square miles. It is near Port Arthur.

Large detachments of Japanese troops are permanently stationed there.

The decision to cover Chinchowfu and Ichow indicates that the Japanese will endeavour to cover the whole of the Manchurian-Chihli border in their efforts to prevent armed soldiers from passing through.

It is notable that there are over 200,000 Japanese in the area.

NATIONALIST ARMIES QUARREL. Serious Fighting Reported From Hankow.

Shanghai, May 22.—A message from Hankow states that serious fighting has broken out between General Li Chung-yen's 7th Army and General Chen Chien's 6th Army.

Beyond the fact that the fighting is of a serious character, no details have been received.—*Reuter*.

Serious friction between these two generals, arising chiefly from the control of the Wuhan district, has existed for some time past, and the murder of one of Li Chung-yen's commanders in Shanghai yesterday is ascribed to the same quarrel.

General Chen Chien was the leader of the forces responsible for the Nanking outrages. Gen. Li Chung-yen is one of the leaders of the "Kwangsi Clique."

DR. C. C. WU IN AMERICA. Seeking Moral Support Against Japanese Encroachments.

New York, May 21.—Dr. C. C. Wu, who was recently appointed Nanking's special envoy to the United States has arrived. He is proceeding to Washington immediately and will ask for the "U. S. Government's moral support for the Chinese against Japan's programme of establishing a Protectorate in Manchuria."

He stated, in a brief interview, that the Chinese will oppose to the uttermost all Japanese encroachments in Manchuria.—*Reuter*.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S REQUESTS. Curious Peking Story of Note to Japanese.

Peking, May 21.—The Japanese Government has again warned Marshal Chang Tso-

JAPAN TAKES FIRM STAND.

WILL OBJECT TO THIRD
POWER MEDIATION.

"THE PATH OF JUSTICE AND
RIGHT."

MINISTER SPEAKS.

Peking, May 9.—"It is quite natural that Chinese military commanders and officials should guarantee to protect the lives and property of foreign residents, but when they cannot fulfil their pledges, the Powers must take steps to protect their respective nationals. In view of the Nanking incident and the present Tsinan trouble, there is no telling if similar incidents may happen again in China, and therefore, Japan is taking steps to protect Japanese residents in the Peking and Tientsin district."

This statement was made by Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, in an interview with the representative of the *Osaka Mainichi* in Peking to-day.

Purely for Protection.

Minister Yoshizawa further said: "One cannot tell how the Tsinan incident will develop. The Japanese troops being greatly outnumbered by the Southern troops may fight further to remove the fear of any repetition of incidents similar to that of May 3, but I hope no more people will suffer."

"Some Chinese oppose the dispatch of Japanese troops as an invasion of China and raise the cry of national crisis," but, as we have repeatedly declared, the dispatch of the troops is simply for the protection of the Japanese residents. It is quite natural that the Japanese people are enraged at the horrible outrages perpetrated by the Southern troops, whereas the protection of Japanese residents in China is assured by the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty."

No Mediation.

"Japan will decline politely but firmly any attempt for mediation between Japan and China by a third Power."

"That Japan will maintain this attitude has become clear relative to the reports from America that Washington may step in as a mediator, if approached by both sides. As far as the Tsinan affair is concerned, the Imperial Foreign Office will flatly refuse to listen to any talk for mediation by another Power. As emphasis was given in the second statement issued by the Imperial Government on May 9, the object of the dispatch of Imperial troops to Shantung is purely for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of its own nationals."

"Highly Unfriendly."

"Should any third Power regard this dispatch of a third contingent as an act of undeclared war, and should such a Power try to mediate on the basis of regarding the Imperial Government and South China, which has no unified government nor status as an independent state, such an attempt will not only betray Japan's confidence reposed in such a Power, in disregarding international usage and in giving premature recognition to South China as a member of nations, but will be esteemed by Japan as an attempt to assume a highly unfriendly attitude towards Japan."

The Imperial Government, it appears safe to presume, will not be afraid of any unfavourable criticisms of Japan's action seen through the coloured glass by a Power; nor will the Imperial Government be particularly heartened because of favourable comments that may be showered upon its action. Japan is resolved to follow in a cool-headed manner what she is convinced is the path of justice and right. Under the present circumstances, there is no room for accepting any offer of mediation from any country; it is said.

Britain's Shanghai Force.

"The Imperial Government reminds the public of the fact that when Great Britain sent a large force to Shanghai last year and when there were persistent rumours about that Japan might act as a mediator between Britain and South China, the Imperial Government disregarded the proposal, and it desires that in this Tsinan affair any third party will observe strict neutrality."

SIX ORATORS ARE DETAINED.

MUCH ANTI-JAPANESE TALK
LAST NIGHT.

POLICE ON ALERT.

Anti-Japanese demonstrations in the Colony took the form of street orations yesterday, when violent utterances were made by irresponsible Chinese to incite their fellow-countrymen to swear eternal hatred of Japan.

There were quite a number of such orators last night on Connaught Road and Jervois Street, and in each instance large crowds were attracted by the speakers. Whenever the police came upon such a gathering, they took the orators into custody. None of those so held has yet been charged.

No fewer than six men were detained as a result of such steps, and enquiries to-day from responsible police sources reveal that the necessary steps are being taken to cope with this form of public nuisance.

Since Sunday, there has been no report by Japanese of window-breaking and but for the isolated instance in Kowloon on Saturday night, when a Japanese woman was assaulted with a bamboo pole, the police authorities have not heard of any molestation of Japanese by the Chinese.

All the members of the detective force who are available are put on duty at night with a view to keeping down the anti-Japanese demonstrations. Police pickets are also sent out, but the opinion is expressed that pickets do not form an effective instrument of prevention, and that detectives are able to do far more by mingling with the crowds.

SHORT SKIRTS TO BLAME.

DEPRESSION IN WOOLLEN
INDUSTRIES.

LANCASHIRE'S FUTURE.

London, May 21.—Shorter frocks are cited as one of the main causes of the depression in the wool and textile trade in the report of the Committee on Industry and Trade, which has today been issued for publication.

The growing preference for cotton and silk and artificial silk-ware is also advanced as a primary cause.

The report states that while woollen exports nearly equal the pre-war quantity, the tissues retained for home consumption have decreased by nearly 30 per cent. as compared with 1912.

It is pointed out that the Japanese wool industry, which is comparatively new, appears to be rapidly growing.

As regards cotton, Lancashire is holding her own in the best qualities but losing ground in the coarser cloths.

The Committee is of opinion that Lancashire's future depends on the ability to retain a large share of trade goods of intermediate quality.

A contrast is provided by artificial silk, of which Britain last year produced 39,000,000 pounds, as against 25,000,000 in 1924.—*Reuter*.

INCLUSION OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

U.S. SENDING ANTI-FACTS
DIRECT.

Washington, May 21.—British quarters in Washington express the opinion that Sir Austen Chamberlain's reply to Mr. Kellogg relating to the proposed treaty for the outlawing of war, is regarded in American official circles as highly favourable.

The inclusion of the British Dominions and India in the anti-war pact by immediate invitations which are being sent direct to Canada and the Irish Free State and through the British Foreign Office to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, is also viewed with satisfaction.—*Reuter's American Service*.

MISSIONARY HELD BY BANDITS.

\$20,000 RANSOM IS
DEMANDED.

MUCH ANXIETY FOR FATE OF
FATHER LALOR.

CAPTURED WEEKS AGO

Shanghai, May 16.—The fate of the Rev. Father Lalor, who is being held by bandits after his capture about three miles from Yokiakow, a small town on the Han river, is causing some anxiety.

A ransom of \$20,000 has been demanded, but the money will not be paid, it has been decided. Father Lalor is connected with the Hanyang Catholic Mission, and came to China from Ireland.

Release Was Ordered.

Bishop Galbin, who was in Hankow on Friday, negotiated there to obtain action by the authorities. The capture took place on May 4, and the military leaders have been requested to take the necessary steps to obtain the release of the victim.

Dr. K. H. Kun, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was informed of the case. He got in touch with General Hu Tsung-tu, who in turn got in touch with another official. The bandits sent the priest's boy back to Yokiakow to inform the friends of Father Lalor of the capture.

Scene of Capture.

It appears that Father Lalor was seized after he alighted from a boat to change to a sedan at Kuanyinhia, by the river Hsienho. The plight of the missionary is causing extreme anxiety. The Irish missionaries with whom he is connected have been in China only five or six years, but Father Lalor is able to use the native Chinese dialect, it was reported.

The locality where he was seized is noted for banditries, with Chinese up to now exclusively the victims. This has been going on for several years. Yokiakow, near where the capture took place, formerly was beset by bandits, but that area has been cleaned out by the local farmers and residents.

Societies at Work.

Red Sword Societies, Hard Stomach Societies, and other secret organisations which have been operating underground for the past little while, trying to rid the section of lawless elements, have come out in the open and are vigorously pushing a drive.

The result has been the retreat of the bandit groups northward, and one of these groups are suspected of the recent capture. Kiangshan to Tienmen has become too hot for bandits recently.

Lost Political Jobs.

The bandits infesting the area are to a large extent political agents who came to the section during the upward tide of Communist influence, and who consequently have lost their jobs and been left to shift for themselves. They fled into hiding, although a few went to their native homes to again become peaceful citizens.

The secret societies have been formed due to the fact that the residents of the area have absolutely despaired of official aid. It is only recently they have dared come out in the open, and one of the fleeing bandit gangs is suspected of capturing Father Lalor.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

PERUVIAN TOWNSHIPS IN RUINS.

SEVERE QUAKE CAUSES
MANY CASUALTIES.

Lima, May 21.—Several places in Peru have suffered severely in an earthquake which shocked a wide area to-day. Jane, a village in the Cajamarca Department, has been completely destroyed and numbers of the inhabitants are buried in the ruins. It is impossible to estimate the number of casualties yet.

At Pimpinecos over 25 are known to have been killed. The city was razed to the ground by the quake.—*Reuter's American Service*.

GERMAN ELECTION IMPORT.

REPUBLICANISM NOW A
REALITY.

FRENCH PLEASURE.

Paris, May 21.

The German elections evoked the keenest interest in France and diplomatic circles express the greatest satisfaction with the result as disclosed by the latest figures.

It is considered that the country's verdict shows a big majority in favour of Dr. Stresemann's conciliatory foreign policy.

Meanwhile, the evening newspapers publish the results, with large headlines emphasising, with satisfaction the victory of the Leftist Parties.

The *Intransigent* declares that Dr. Stresemann and the Locarno Treaty have triumphed. Germany has pronounced sweepingly in favour of the policy of consolidating the republican regime and the furtherance of peace.

Le Temps says: "Republican Germany has become a reality, a fact of capital importance for European politics as a whole."—*Reuter*.

BRITAIN & MUNITIONS FOR CHINA.

MEASURES TO PREVENT
THE INSURANCE.

London, May 21.

Suggestions that British firms were insuring arms shipments to China were made in the House of Commons to-day at question-time.

Sir Austen Chamberlain pointed out in reply that it was impossible without special legislation to prevent such insurance, if it was really being conducted.

He assured the House that all Marine Underwriters at Lloyd's, the Institute of London Underwriters and the Liverpool Underwriters Associations, had voluntarily agreed at the request of the Foreign Office not to underwrite consignments of arms or ammunition to China. He was glad to take the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the public spirit shown by them in this, as also on so many other occasions.—*Reuter*.

ANOTHER U.S. FREAK RECORD.

WOMAN TESTS ENDURANCE
IN WATER.

Chicago, May 21.

Mrs. Myrtle Huddleston, an American lady, has established a world's endurance record in the swimming pool at Chicago, by remaining in the water for 50 hours, 10 minutes 15 4/5th seconds.

The previous record for women was 32 hours 20 minutes, made only last Saturday by Miss Nyle Austen, of California, while it exceeds the men's record of 46 hours set by the German swimmer, Otto Kemmerich.—*Reuter's American Service*.

NO UNNECESSARY AIR RISKS.

ALL R.A.F. PLANS TO GET
SAFETY SLOT WINGS.

London, May 21.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Air Ministry were pressing on with the fitting of safety wing slots to all Air Force machines.—*British Wireless*.

NICARAGUAN REBEL ASSASSINATED.

MURDER OF FORMER WAR
MINISTER.

New York, May 21.

A message from San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, states that General Luis Mena, the revolutionary leader and former Minister for War, has been assassinated near Granada.—*Reuter's American Service*.

LABOUR MEMBERS SUSPICIOUS.

CABLE CONFERENCE'S
LONG DELAYS.

BELIEF THAT PROVISIONAL
DECISION REACHED.

A NEW ASSURANCE.

London, May 21.

Sir John Gilmour, the chairman of the Imperial cable and wireless conference was unable to tell the House of Commons when the deliberations would be concluded, when, in accordance with Mr. Baldwin's promise, facilities were given to-day for a discussion on cable and beam wireless relations.

As the debate, if taken on the Supply Vote, would have restricted the Opposition in discussion, the Government moved the adjournment to enable a much more free debate.

Alienate Control.

Mr. Walter Baker, the Labourite who has been most persistent in his requests for information regarding the conference, said the Opposition feared that a provisional decision, with the acquiescence of the Dominions, had already been reached.

The effect of the agreement which the Opposition believed to have been effected, was to alienate the control of the Government over wireless.

Attempt to Force Hands.

Mr. Baker described the merger of the Marconi Company and the Eastern Extension as a calculated attempt to force the hands of the Government.

A number of speeches in support of Mr. Walter Baker's point of view was made by different Party members, after which Sir John Gilmour, the chairman of the Imperial Conference, replied on behalf of the Government.

He said that the Conference had already held thirty meetings. It was still in being and continued to operate.

Companies Questioned.

The proposed merger between the cable and wireless companies, for which the Government had no responsibility had to be examined in every possible detail, and of necessity it had been the subject of many conversations between the Conference delegates and the companies concerned.

These conversations and communications were still being continued and he was unable to say when they would be concluded.

He pointed out that the Imperial Conference was limited in its scope. It was only empowered to make recommendations to the Governments concerned, and was unable itself to arrive at an operative conclusion.

Keep House Informed.

Sir John Gilmour pointed out that it would be for the Dominions and Indian Governments to decide what they are going to do on any recommendations from the conference; therefore, it was impossible to say how soon it might be done.

He assured the House that the matter would be brought before Parliament before any definitive action was taken.—*Reuter*.

AMAZING GAMBLING FRAUD.

WEALTHY CALCUTTA JUTE
MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

Calcutta, May 21.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest to-day of 116 Marwaris (bankers and moneylenders) including some of the wealthiest members of the community.

The Police raided the premises of the Bengal Jute Merchants' and Brokers' Association, and took them in custody on charges of gambling in jute.

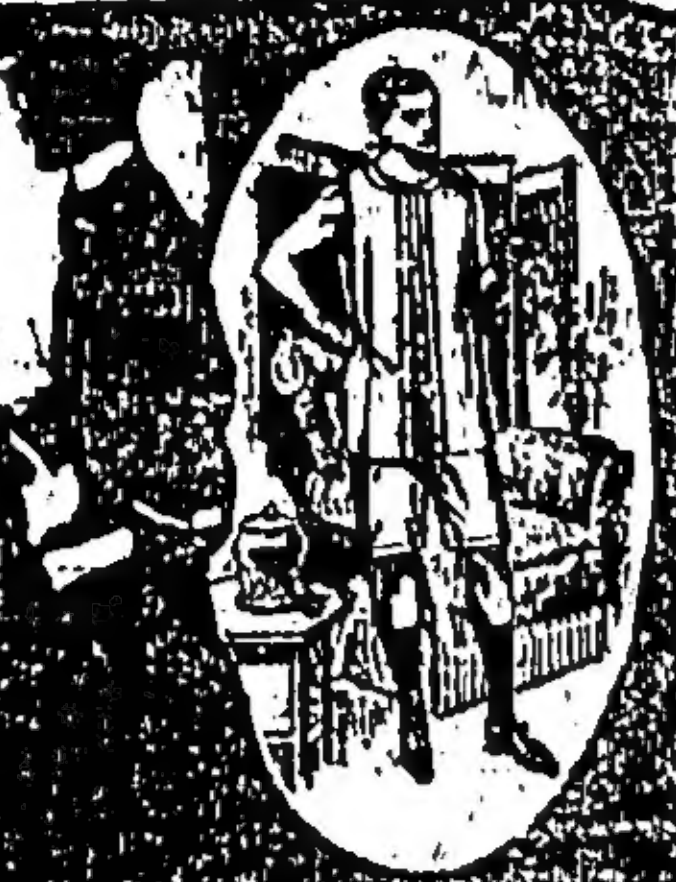
Subsequently, bail was granted in every case.

It is alleged that the Association induced people to speculate by buying and selling non-existent bags of jute, fixing the rate according to this fictitious supply and demand.—*Reuter*.

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A SECOND WIFE.

HONGKONG FIRM IN TITLE DEED DISPUTE.

In H. M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, the case of Gee Wah-sze, administratrix of the estate of the late Ku Lam-hoi v. Shewan, Tomes & Co. was heard before his Honour Judge Sir Peter Grah.

Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for plaintiff and Mr. K. E. Newman for defendants.

Plaintiff's petition says that she is the widow and relict of Ku Lam-hoi, a Portuguese citizen, who died on January 9, 1924, intestate. Under the law of Portugal, plaintiff is entitled to administer the estate of her late husband, who was a comrade to defendant's firm. Plaintiff claims that in accordance with the usual comrade agreement, the title deeds to British Lot No. 9701 were handed to defendants as security, and that at the time of his decease no liabilities existed. Further that on a date subsequent to the death of Ku Lam-hoi, the defendants wrongfully intervened in the affairs of the said estate by depositing with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank the said title deeds as security for the liabilities of defendants. Plaintiff further made a request to defendants for the delivery of the title deeds, but same was refused, and she now prays the Court to order their return.

Security for a Loan.

Defendants state that they are holding the title deeds of Lot No. 9701 in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank as security for a loan of Tls. 5,000, and of this amount Tls. 4,412 is due to defendants by their late comrade, Ku Lam-hoi, and that they are quite willing to hand over the title deeds provided his widow will pay them the sum of Tls. 4,412.

Mr. Wing said that the action was brought by a Portuguese woman of Chinese race who was illiterate, and it was easy to understand that she was probably unaware of what had happened as between her husband and the firm for which he had acted as comrade. It was only recently that she had obtained the right to administer the estate, having had to go to Macao to prove her case in the Court there. That Court had established her position as the widow of Ku Lam-hoi, and, according to Portuguese law, plaintiff claimed the right of administratrix of her husband's estate. Ku Lam-hoi had died in 1924 and no claim was made to the widow for any liabilities owing by deceased.

Counsel, on behalf of plaintiff, wrote a letter on April 21, 1927, to the defendant company, requesting the delivery of the title deeds to Lot No. 9701, but no answer of any nature was received to his communication. Plaintiff could take no further action at that time in the matter, having no legal status, and nine months passed. Finally letters of administration were obtained by plaintiff on December 8, 1927. The case was quite simple: Chinese law had nothing whatever to do with the case. His client, as a Portuguese citizen, and as the lawful administratrix of the estate, desired the return of the title deeds.

The Plaintiff's Evidence.

Gee Wah-sze, who was called, said that she was the widow of Ku Lam-hoi, and that she was registered at the Portuguese Consulate-General at Shanghai. She could not read nor write, and was married when she was 18 years of age. Witness had to go to Macao to obtain the estate papers from the Portuguese Court, establishing her claim as being the widow of Ku Lam-hoi.

By Mr. Newman:—She was registered at the Portuguese Consulate-General, Shanghai, on December 19, 1927, and had not registered in previous years. At the time of her husband's death they were living apart. After her husband's death she went to the Consulate to make inquiries and was

R.A.F. FLYING BOATS.

HOP OFF FROM SINGAPORE FOR AUSTRALIA.

Batavia, May 21.
The R. A. F. flying boats which left Singapore this morning have arrived at Banks Island enroute to Australia.—*Reuter.*

[A message dated February 28 stated that the flying boats had reached Singapore where they were to undergo an overhaul and leave about the middle of May.]

shown a book in which her husband had registered another woman, his concubine, as his wife. Witness had taken action in the Provisional Court against three defendants because they had refused her admittance into her husband's family.

Mr. Newman contended that his clients were fully justified in their actions. There were two rival parties claiming the documents, and Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. were, and had been, willing to hand over the title deeds upon the settlement of their claim. Both parties had called upon his clients to hand over the documents, and in that unhappy position, they had written to plaintiff suggesting methods by which the matter could be adjusted. To that letter his clients received no reply. Counsel said that the present suit was one which was trying to make the British Court a forum for the settlement of a dispute between two rival parties. As to Mr. Wing's contention that Ku Lam-hoi was a Portuguese citizen, born in Macao, he would show that the late comrade had been born in Shanghai and had never been to Macao.

Portuguese Law on the Case.

M. Da Silva, who was called, said that he was an advocate of the Portuguese Court, and had been practising for 18 years. He had been a senator of the Portuguese Parliament and was chairman of the Municipal Council of Macao. He certified as to the correctness of the document issued by the Macao Court establishing plaintiff's claim as being the widow of Ku Lam-hoi, and identified her in Court as being one and the same person as that mentioned therein. The document produced established as final the fact that, according to Portuguese law, Ku Lam-hoi was a Portuguese citizen. It was not customary for Portuguese citizens of Chinese race to register marriages at the Consulate. The Portuguese Civil Code applied to all Portuguese citizens, including those of Chinese race. When a Portuguese citizen died intestate, his estate was administered by his widow. Although in Macao the Courts recognized concubines, they had no claim on the estate of their husbands.

By Mr. Newman:—According to Portuguese law, no will was valid unless signed and witnessed by five persons in the presence of an official. If the heirs of a deceased person were above the age of 21, there was no need to obtain an order from the Court for the division of the estate, but such an order was necessary when the heirs were under that age. The son of a concubine had an interest in the estate.

The Deceased's Birthplace.

Plaintiff, recalled, said, in answer to his Lordship, that there was one issue of the marriage, a daughter who died 15 years ago at the age of 12. When she went to the Portuguese Consulate the day after her husband's death, she was told that another woman had been registered as Ku Lam-hoi's wife, and that if upon inquiries it was found that the declaration was a false one, they would confiscate the property. Plaintiff said that she was first told by her husband about 14 years ago that he had registered at the Portuguese Consulate as a citizen. Her husband's mother had told witness that he was born in Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

The case was adjourned.

STONE THROWING.

DEFENDANT IN KOWLOON CASE SENTENCED.

A conviction was registered by Mr. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday in the case in which a Chinese washerman was charged with causing damage to the extent of \$98 to the widow and a Japanese tea set at Mr. R. Okada's store at No. 39, Peking Road on Friday evening.

Mr. Okada gave evidence yesterday, when he stated that on hearing the window broken he went to the door and saw two men running along Ashley Road. From inside his window he took out half a brick which he later handed to the Police.

In his statement to the police, D. Hatori, a salesman of the shop, stated that at 7.45 p.m. on Saturday, whilst a lady assistant, named D. Mishikida, was standing at the front door, she was assaulted by a Chinese man with a bamboo pole and was slightly injured on the arm.

At the same time, another Chinese threw a stone at one of the outer windows of the shop doing damage to the extent of \$2.

Witness said that the damage to the window was \$60, while the value of the tea set was \$38.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution and the defendant elected to give evidence from the witness box. He said that he was not in Peking Road at all that evening. At 6 p.m. he had had his meal at No. 66, Shanghai Street, and went to Haiphong Road to a watchmaker's shop to see a friend. After seeing his friend he went towards Nathan Road with the intention of visiting another acquaintance at the Kowloon Cricket Club and to call later on a third friend. These two had promised to recommend defendant to any position they could find and he wanted to see them about this.

Defendant crossed Nathan Road and was going down Humphreys Avenue when he was arrested by the Indian constable. He immediately enquired the reason for his arrest, but the Indian made no reply. He then told the constable that he was going to see some friends, but the latter refused to listen. On being taken to Peking Road, witness saw a number of people outside the complainant's shop. He heard several of the bystanders inform the constable that "this is not the man." It was only then that he realised why he had been arrested.

Why He Ran.

In reply to his Worship the defendant said that he was alone when he left his friend's place in Haiphong Road. Asked what time he left the house the defendant replied that he did not have a watch. When reminded that he had been to a watchmaker's shop, accused said that he did not look at the junction of Nathan Road witness said that he saw a Chinese run across the road and he followed him because it was raining at the time.

Asked if he had spoken to the friend in Haiphong Road about work, the defendant said that his friend was formerly a motor driver and was now a watchmaker and as neither of these vocations suited him he had not mentioned the matter to this friend.

His Worship asked the defendant if he were in any particular hurry and the defendant replied that he was as he had to see two friends.

His Worship: It seems rather singular that if you were going to see two friends, you should waste half an hour at the watchmaker's shop.

The defendant replied that he had not wasted any time but had gone to visit his friend there. It was stated that among the defendant's property was a felt hat, a wrist watch and 76 cents.

The watchmaker whom the defendant referred to was called by the defence. He said in reply to his Worship that the last time he saw the defendant was about a week ago. On this occasion he

TWO LOCAL WILLS.

HONGKONG ESTATE OF LATE DR. GILBERT REID.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, who died at Shanghai on September 30, last year, left Hongkong estate to the value of \$2500. Mention was also made in the will of stocks and shares deposited with Messrs. Brown Bros. and Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at London, and the International Banking Corporation at Shanghai.

Probate has been granted to Mr. D. H. Blake, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, who is the attorney of Mrs. S. Reynold Reid, the widow, to whom everything is bequeathed.

House Bequests.

Hongkong estate to the value of \$28,100 was left by Leung Yau-chak, alias Leung Chi (or Tsui) On, who died on January 19, 1928, at 33 Chu Fu Street, Wai Ngai Sai Road, Canton. Probate has been granted to two concubines, Leung Li-shi and Leung Chung-shi, both living at 4 Mercer Street, second floor.

The property, which includes 2 Mercer Street and 14 Wah in Fong West, are entrusted to the concubines to manage until two sons become of age, when the houses will be handed over to them.

stayed for about fifteen minutes, leaving the house at about 6.15 p.m. The defendant had asked witness if he could find him a job.

On Friday last when witness returned to his house at about 7 p.m. he was informed that a visitor had called. Witness could not say who this person was.

Questioned by the defendant, witness agreed that mention of the defendant's visit on Friday had been made at the previous meeting, but owing to business witness was not in at the time arranged. When told that someone had called witness guessed that it had been the defendant.

Asked why the boy who told him about the defendant's visit did not come to Court when sent for, witness replied that probably his parents did not like him to go to Court.

Defendant Convicted.

His Worship said he thought in this case that there could be no doubt that the Indian had seen enough of what happened for him to realise what had happened.

Sergeant Fowle: Yes, your Worship. He brought the defendant straight back to the shop.

His Worship: So that he must have known what had happened before he arrested the defendant.

Sergeant Fowle: That is why I got the Portuguese boys to prove that he was chasing the defendant and had not met him.

His Worship: Apparently, as the Portuguese boy said, he was more or less chasing the defendant. He was panting and seemed excited. What I can't understand is the evidence of the second Portuguese boy who failed to see anybody chasing the defendant. Of course the Indian would be in Khaki uniform and it was getting dark. Then of course the fact that there were two people running, one tall and one short, is agreed upon by all the witnesses. I think, therefore, the balance of evidence is against the defendant and he must be convicted.

Regarding the award of compensation for the damage caused, his Worship said that he could not give more than \$50 and asked the complainant if he desired any order made in Court or if he intended to take civil action. The complainant replied that he would leave the question of damages in his Worship's hands.

His Worship: I think it will meet this case, as the damage is rather heavy in this instance, if I make an order for \$50 compensation, in default four weeks' hard labour. In addition a fine of \$20 or three weeks' hard labour, sentences to run consecutively.



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each day—become
rosy, plump and
full of life—try
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friend! Ask for
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JULIET, I'M STAGIN' A BANQUET T'NIGHT!
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WHO PUT ON TH' OTHER PLAYS ARE
GONNA BE THERE, TOO!



FOR TH' LOVA LOTTIE, SAM, WATCH
YOUR MANNERS T'NIGHT SO TH'
MERCHANTS'LL THINK YA ARE
SOMEBODY! DON'T BE PIGGISH
WITH TH' GRUB AN' TRY AN'
ACT LIKE A GENTLEMAN
O' CLASS!



WILL YOU HAB ANOTHER
SLICE OB PIE,
MISTAH?



IS IT CUSTOMARY,
RASTUS?





Left to right: 2/Lt. H. E. Yu, Lt. Z. Y. Chen, Capt. Y. C. Wang, Lt. A. T. Wong and 2/Lt. V. O. Young, officers of the Chinese Company, S.V.O., photographed after a recent Church Parade.



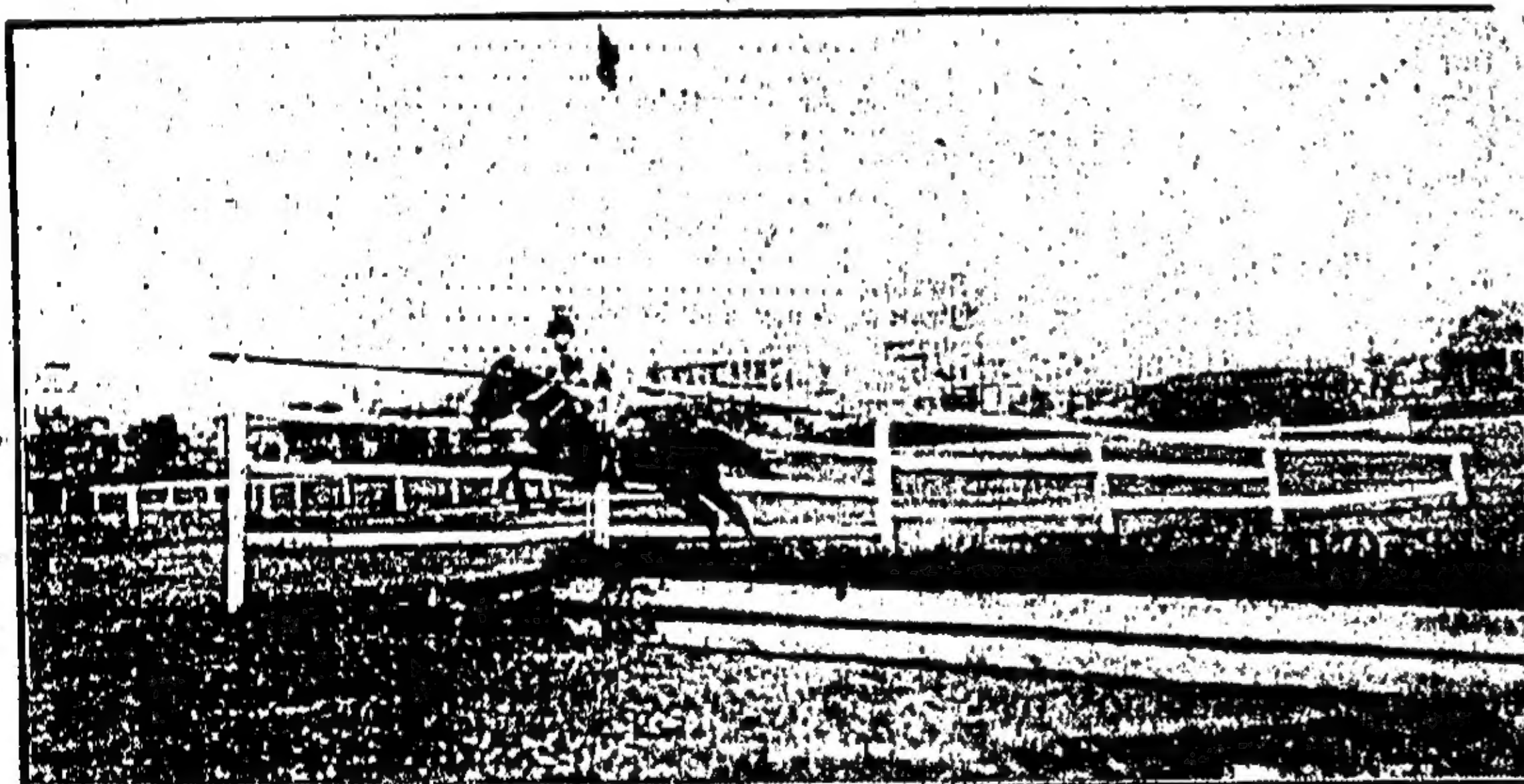
A happy snapshot of Mr. E. Oxley Cumming, whose famous pony Old Bill romped home in the Kiangsu Cup (two miles), on the third day of the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting.



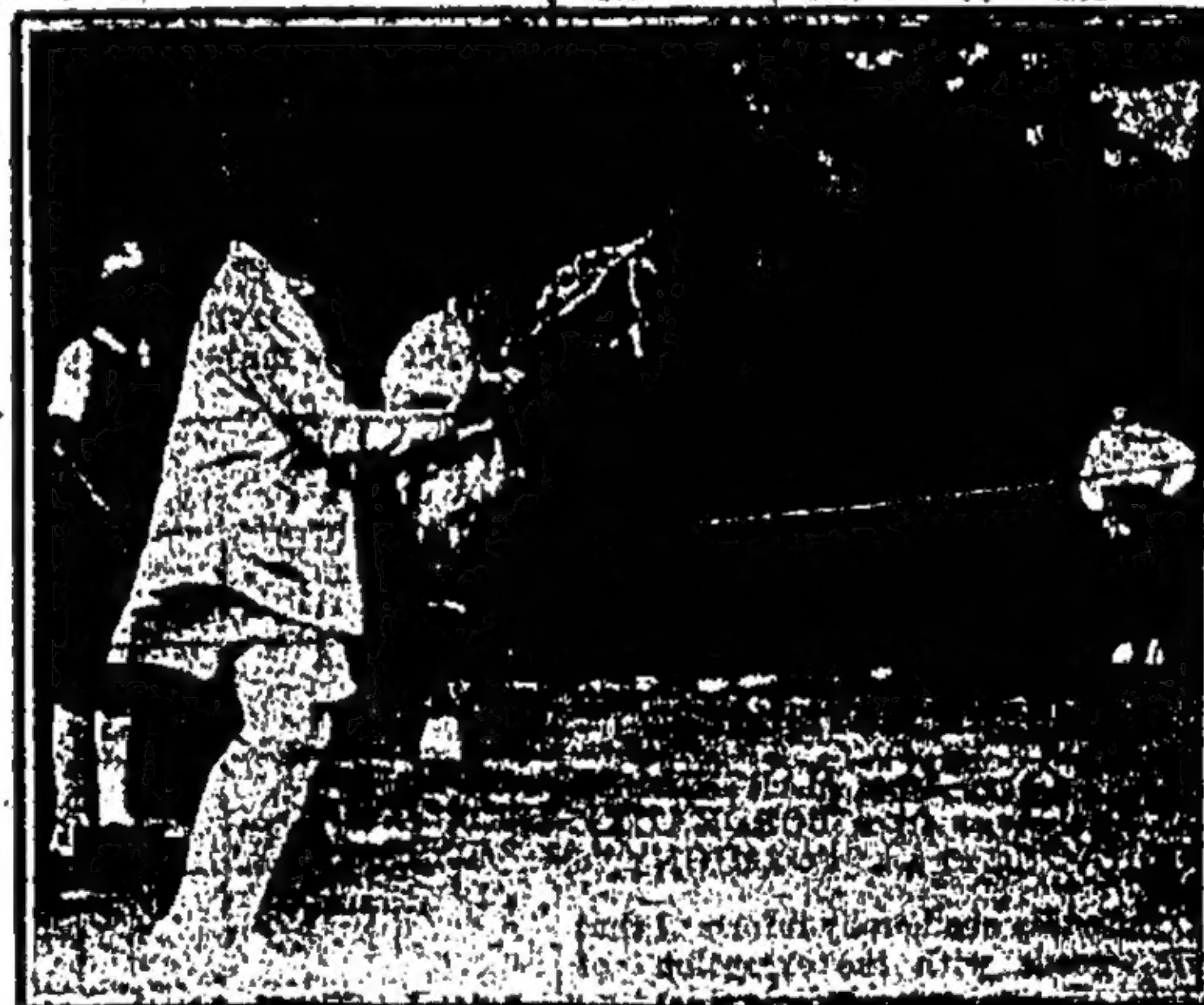
Two smart ensembles in which the cape played its part as ordained by fashion to-day, seen at the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting.



Double Zero, winner of the Shanghai Grand National, with Mr. A. Hughes up, being led in by Mrs. Jack Liddell, after victory over White Hawk, whose saddle slipped two jumps from home, at which time he was leading by ten lengths.



Double Zero, the winner of the Grand National at the Shanghai Race Club's Spring Meeting taking the last jump before the run in for home. He was many lengths ahead of White Hawk, who lost ground at the jump before this when his saddle slipped, though his jockey, Mr. H. Maitland, managed to bring him in to finish second.



One of the small competitors in the sports held at the Shanghai Cathedral School for Girls recently.



Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pereira, who celebrated their diamond wedding in Shanghai on May 8. Mr. and Mrs. Pereira have lived in Shanghai since 1868, and are well-known members of the Portuguese community.



Group photo taken at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Atkins after the wedding at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, of Mr. G. E. R. Mayell and Miss Ella Atkins. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. P. Mayell, of Sandstead, Surrey and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Atkins, of London.

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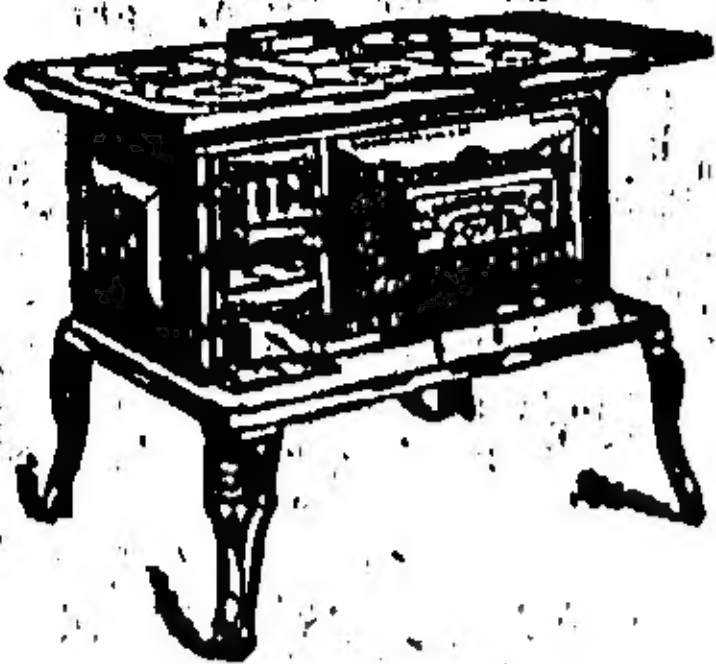
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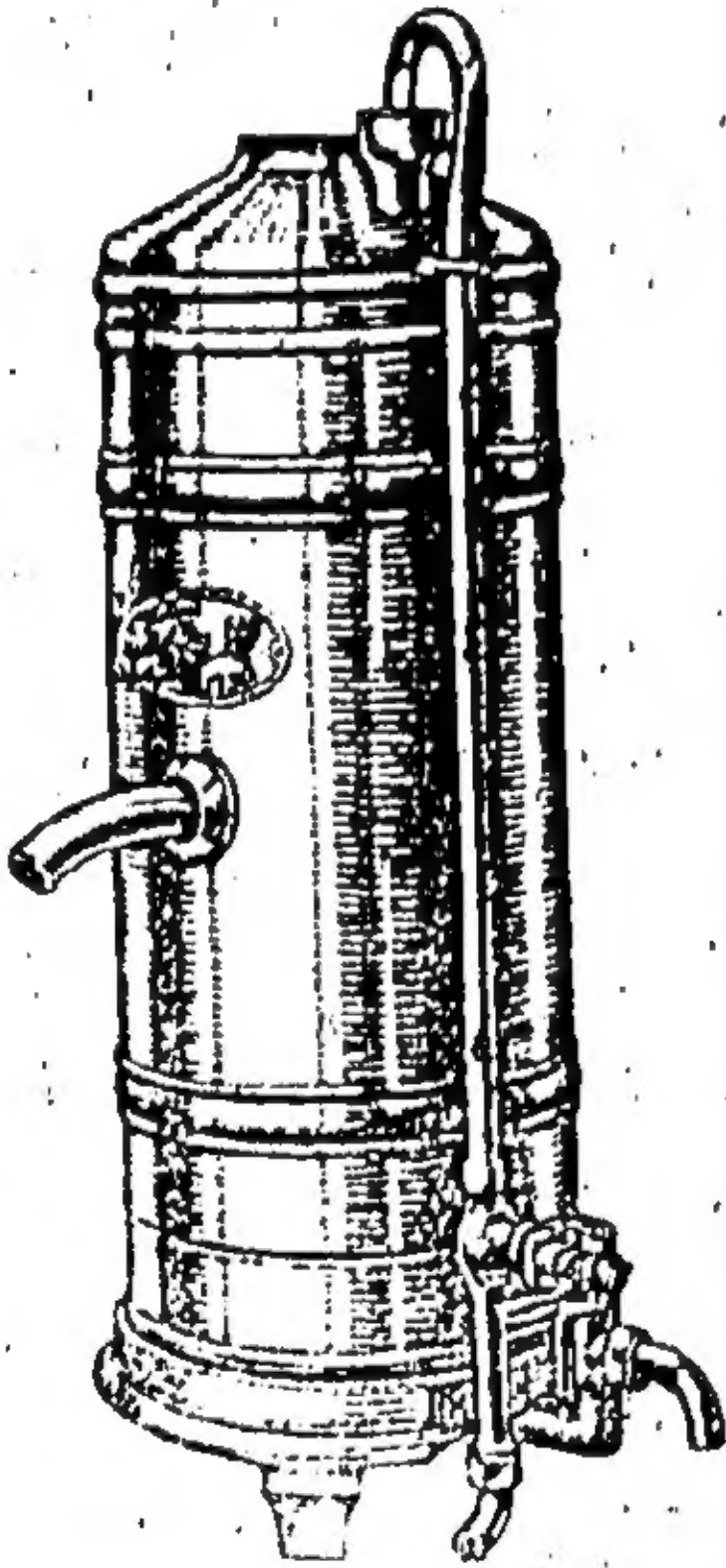
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SOLDIER'S EFFORT TO SAVE CHILD.

JUMPED FROM LINER AND
WAS DROWNED.

Corporal Thomas Flaherty, of the Royal Army Service Corps, lost his life in a gallant effort to save a child who had fallen overboard in the Thames recently. The little one was rescued by another man. The Kaiser-i-Hind, bound for Bombay with a draft of four hundred soldiers and many other passengers, had just emerged from the entrance to Tilbury Docks and was in the Thames, when there was a sudden cry of "Somebody overboard." Passengers rushed to the side of the ship, and in the water they saw floating a little fair-haired girl about seven years of age.

Almost the next instant Corporal Flaherty leapt overboard. He had taken off his tunic and leapt about thirty or forty feet from the deck of the liner into the river. Although he fell awkwardly, he at once struck out for the child.

What followed was told by Harold Russell, of Smarts-road, Gravesend, the second mate of the tug Kenia. "The child," he said, "was floating on its back and crying most piteously. 'I want my daddy.' As we passed the soldier I called out, 'Are you all right,' and he shouted back, 'Yes, I'm all right, don't mind me; save the child.'"

"I stripped, dived in, and swam to the little girl. She was still floating as if too frightened to move, and was moaning, 'I want my daddy.' A life-belt was thrown and we were hauled aboard. The little girl was taken to the fore cabin and was stripped. When the captain, to reassure her, said, 'Don't cry, sonny, you're all right,' she stopped crying and testily corrected him with, 'I am not a boy, I am a girl.'"

"Meanwhile the crowd of passengers were breathlessly watching the swimming soldier, who appeared to be getting exhausted. After he had failed to grasp the lifebuoy thrown to him, a boat went to his rescue, but as it approached him he sank and disappeared."

The liner was delayed about half an hour. Corporal Flaherty was married to a Gravesend girl about a month ago. His body has not been recovered.

Thieves took whisky and grapes from a sideboard in Lady (Ralph) Paget's house near Sittingbourne.

WOMAN'S WORLD FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Secrets of good Dancing.

(By A Dance Teacher.)

Dance style is the thing that counts to-day. Steps have ceased to matter. Some excellent dancers have only half a dozen steps in their repertoire. Yet their dancing attracts admiring notice and they are sought after as partners.

I continually see couples doing all sorts of steps that spoil their dancing—steps in bad taste, ungraceful steps; steps unsuited to their particular physique; steps that look ungainly and awkward because they have been insufficiently mastered.

Few of these people are fundamentally poor dancers. Some are naturally graceful, agile, deft. But they look wrong, as a woman with an over-trimmed hat looks wrong. And they are wrong, as dance fashions go and as aesthetic standards go.

Practice—preferably before a full-length mirror—and self-criticism are essentials to perfection. Most dancers have small faults which can be eliminated only by diagnosis and deliberate eradication.

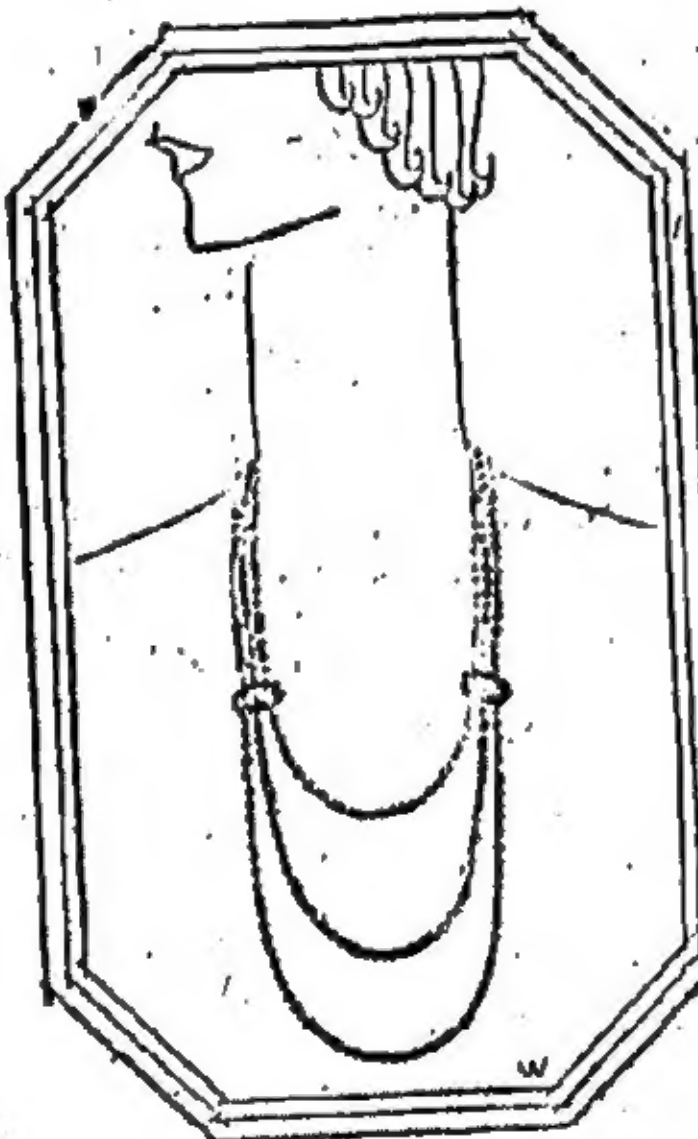
The commonest fault among girls is to dance with the feet too wide apart and the body held limply instead of springily erect. Dancing women often forget that they must dance. So many think that all they have to do is to lean on the man and let him push them round.

Be easy, quick, light, lithe, and be conscious of muscular action as you dance—that is, if you wish to look well and get the maximum pleasure out of the pastime. Dance as you walk—shoulders a trifle back, treading firmly but lightly, heel and toe (not toe and heel).

Keep your feet close together. Never finish a step with the feet apart. Your feet should almost brush one another as they pass, straight, sure, trim. Move from the hips, not the knees.

Men's commonest faults are dancing on the toes (which destroys balance and looks absurd), pump-handling the arms and moving the shoulders, and holding their partners badly.

Coloured Pearls.



Lend themselves to chic treatment in this necklace. The innermost of the three loops is white, the other two of alternate red, green and white. Red rings hold them in place.

Soft and springlike are the new sports costumes in pansy shades, (left) Angora jumper, satin-banded, with satin-pleated skirt in two shades of lavender, and (right) new and useful as a suit as well as this pansy, flat crepe with double-breasted, notched-lapel jumper.



The Office Girl.

HER MODE OF DRESSING.

Someone who has been railing against the office girls' mode of dressing has suggested that she should be driven into overalls during office hours, to prevent her making of herself a distracting patch of colour and beauty amid the dullness of desks and ledgers, where the former are manned by susceptible males.

This recalls to my mind, says a writer to a Home paper, what always struck me as being an amusing feature of the wartime invasion of business offices by girls. This was the revelation of the firm belief which most women appear to hold in the unassailable virtue of blue serge.

Paragraphs must have been written by the dozen at that time glorifying the pioneer business girl for the sake of her sex and the homes of the nation, to brush her hair straight back and wear blue serge.

But very few of them did either, and small blame to them for their refusal!

Why, after all, should dark, uninteresting clothes be the only ones considered "businesslike?"

Whatever enables a girl to do her best work is the best business garb for her, and few women are able to do their best work if they are feeling dissatisfied with themselves and their appearance.

I do not believe that you will ever rid a girl of the idea that she ought to look attractive, and if she is allowed to wear clothes which enhance her beauty, her spirits

A Household Hint.

DAMP IN THE HOUSE.

If mould has formed on furniture it can be removed by sponging with hot water and ammonia in the proportion of one dessert-spoonful of ammonia to a pint of boiling water. After treatment, wipe dry and polish. Leather deteriorates greatly when damp, as is shown by the mildew which collects on leather not in use. If leather articles are to be stored during the winter they should be rubbed occasionally with saddle soap, a liberal application being left for several hours before polishing with a cloth.

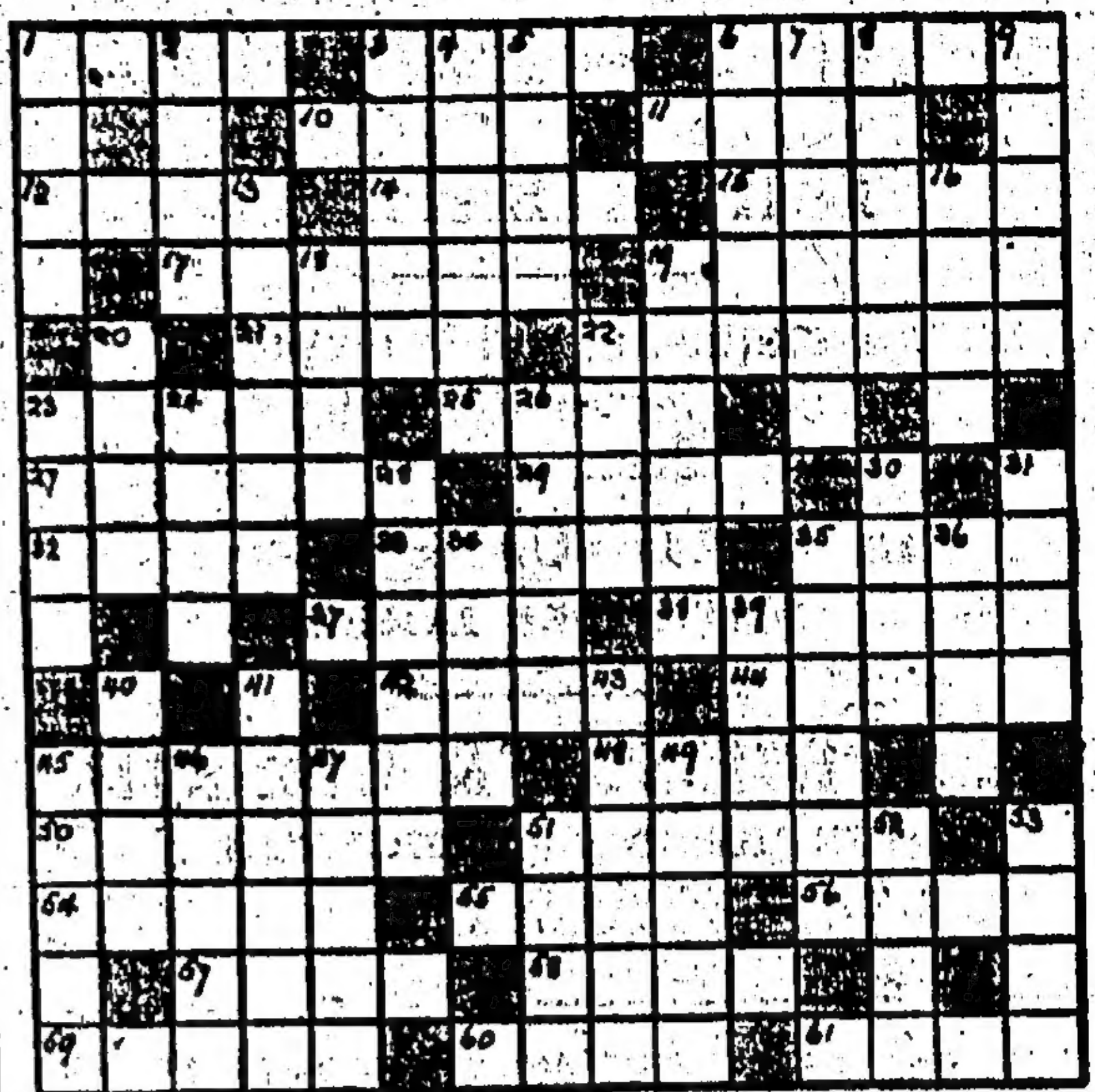
If leather articles have already suffered from the damp, and have become hard and stiff—bicycle saddles, suit cases, belts, gladstone bags, boots, &c.—they can be revived by applying a mixture of Neat's foot oil and vinegar with a rag, and then polishing with a soft cloth. One part vinegar and two parts oil should be used, and these should be well shaken till the mixture is creamy.

To remove mildew from fabrics, moisten some soft soap and starch with the juice of a lemon. Spread this over, and then wash the fabric in very hot water.

and consequently her capacity for work will rise accordingly.

In any case, most men workers will tell you that they are grateful for the brightness brought into office life by the introduction of the feminine element, and they would be the last to wish to see the colourful glories of the ever-varying garb of girl workers eclipsed by dingy overalls.

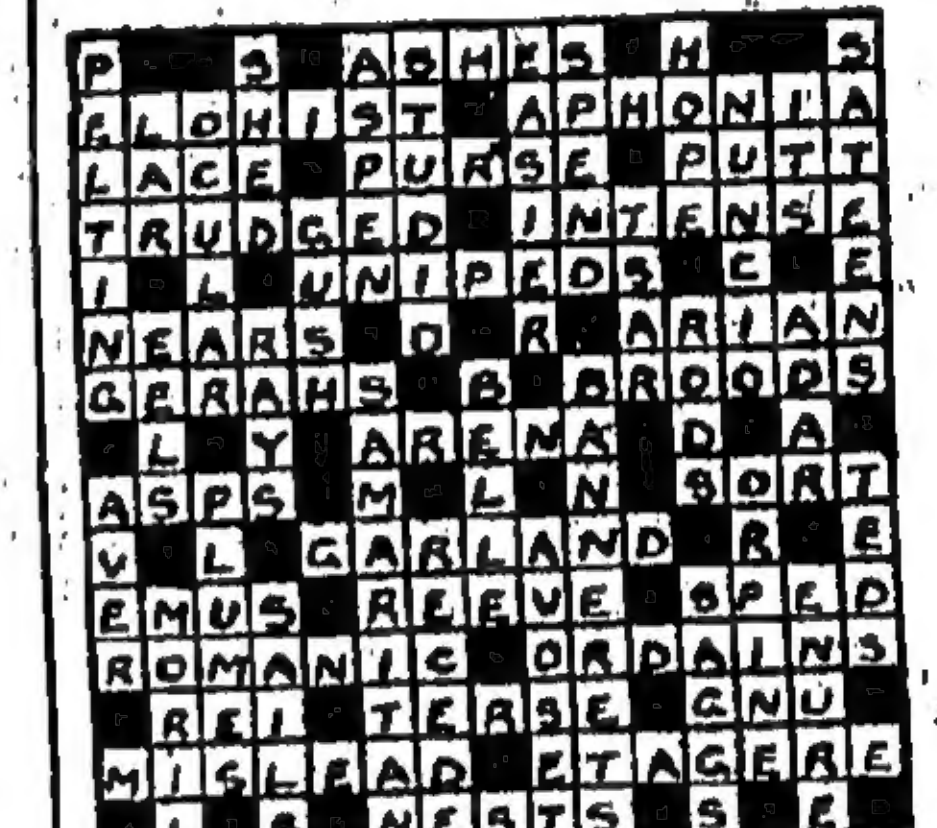
OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Across.
- Crotchot.
 - Patch.
 - Obligations.
 - See.
 - Young salmon.
 - Sheep skin leather.
 - Certain.
 - Uplift.
 - Pounding instrument.
 - Second sale.
 - External covering.
 - Pertaining to a league.
 - Term signifying below (music).
 - Stalk.
 - Negotiates.
 - Paragraph.
 - Period of time.
 - Plank (mining).
 - Celebrated Field Marshal.
 - Friends collectively.
 - Ectasy.
 - Falshoods.
 - Compound of fatty acid.
 - One guilty of treason.
 - American coin.
 - Noisy talker.
 - Separated.
 - The best.
 - British beetle.
 - Naked.
 - Dispatch.
 - Mass of rocks.
 - Prophets.
 - Spawning place.
 - Gusto.

- Down.
- Delicious drink.
 - Scoria from a volcano.
 - Residue of smoke.
 - Melt again.
 - Long since.
 - Holiday.
 - Growth on eyelid.
 - Valuable timber.
 - Tenth part of anything.
 - Seaman.
 - Sham holiness.
 - Bore.
 - Islets.
 - Hurry.
 - Covered with icing sugar.
 - Torn asunder.
 - Spoken.
 - Restrained laugh.
 - Frightened.
 - Ringlet.
 - Plant producing aniseed.
 - Sorrow.
 - Did wrong.
 - Examine attentively.
 - Trick.
 - Barm.

Yesterday's Solution.



"WINGED" MEN.

SOLUTION OF SECRET OF
HUMAN FLIGHT.

A new theory of flight, based upon observations of bird flight, which, if it prove true, may ultimately enable man to fly by his own power, is put forward in "An Approach to Winged Flight" (Dolphin Press), by Mr. John D. Batten.

The proved practicability of gliding flight, in which pilots have made ascents to more than 2,000ft., and have remained in the air for hours, is held to indicate that with sufficient knowledge and the right apparatus, human flight would be possible with a much smaller output of power than has hitherto been regarded as necessary.

Mr. Batten holds that, in the gliding flight of birds, the wings are not locked even when they appear to be so.

His theory is based upon the assumption that the apparent upstroke of a bird's wings is, in fact, only a lowering of the bird's body, and that "there is an air pressure on the under surface of the wing, not only during its apparent upstroke, also during its apparent downstroke." The upper and under surfaces of the wings of birds are dissimilar, and the wings would therefore seem to be adapted to a different encounter with the air by the upper and

lower surfaces. The curvature of the wing would even suggest that the structure was intended to resist an air pressure always on the under side.

Mr. Batten describes a rather primitive mechanism by which he hopes that he may prove his theory. In January Captain Victor Dibrovsky, who invented a gun inter-raptor gear for aeroplanes, claimed that he had solved the problem of human flight upon the principle employed by the albatross.

His claims, as those of all inventors who have had a similar objective, were scoffed at by aeronautical engineers.

The argument against human flight advanced by these engineers is that a man can develop only about a tenth of a horsepower for a very short time. With a weight of 200lb., including the flying apparatus, he would, therefore, be required to lift 2,000lb. per horse-power. In ordinary aeroplane design it has been found unpractical to attempt to lift much more than 40lb. per horse-power.

This reasoning, however, applies only to fixed wing flight of the conventional kind. It may not apply to moving-wing flight.

It is necessary to be wary before discounting new theories of flight, which are based upon adequate study. There may yet be a greater discovery even than the aeroplane to be made.

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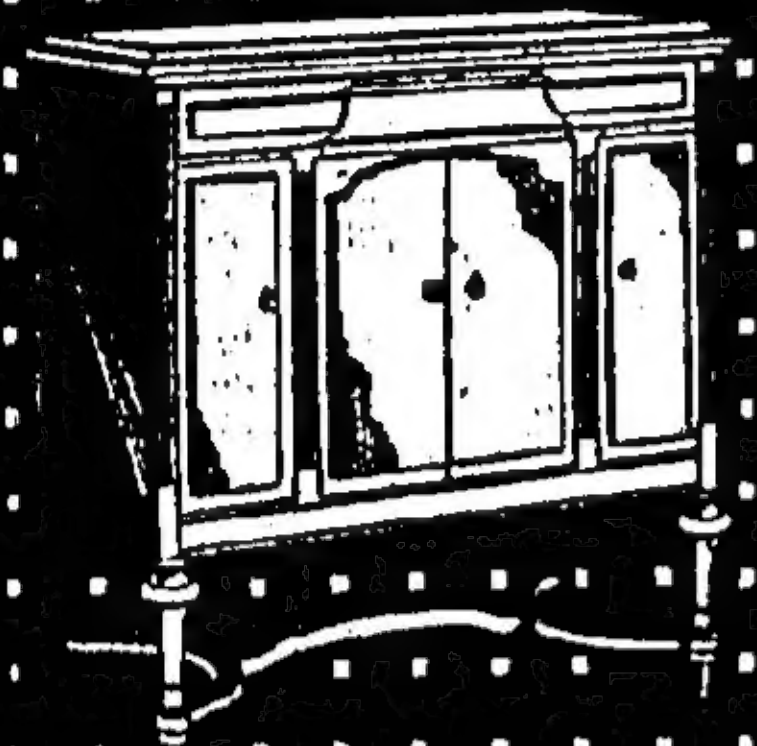
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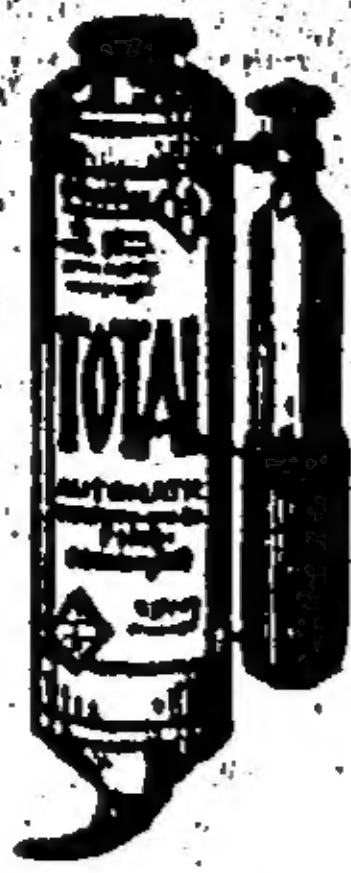
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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1923.

BRITAIN AND WAR.

Whatever other opinions may be held regarding the British Note on the proposed Treaty for the Outlawry of War, there can be no charge of ambiguity laid against it. As Britain's traditional policy has been, and still is, the preservation of peace, there could be no doubt as to her acceptance of the broad principle of the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. But in view of the very positive nature of Article 2 of the proposed Treaty—which declares that all disputes between the contracting parties, whatever their nature and origin, shall be settled by peaceful means—account obviously has to be taken of possible contingencies arising out of obligations under the League of Nations Covenant and the Locarno Treaty. Regarding her obligations under these agreements as fundamental, Britain would be guilty of altogether dishonourable conduct by assenting to the Kellogg Treaty without first having clarified the position in this respect.

Sir Austen Chamberlain is very pointed in one of his observations. This is to the effect there are certain regions of the world, the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest for the peace and safety of the British Empire; that interference with these regions cannot be suffered, and that their protection is to the Empire a measure of self-defence. It must be clearly understood, says Sir Austen, that the British Government accepts the new Treaty upon the distinct understanding that its freedom of action in this respect is not to be prejudiced. That is a very necessary safeguard, in view of Britain's far-flung interests, and we cannot see that the United States, with its admitted rights under the Monroe Doctrine, can quarrel with it. Unofficial commentators in America, we notice, regard the British reservations as raising "a sort of British Monroe Doctrine," and express

the fear that they may destroy the hopes of an unqualified Treaty. But, as one London paper aptly puts it, active guardianship of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States would also be regarded as a measure of self-defence on her part: Where is the difference? Another point which Britain is anxious to have made clear, and in which she is in line with France as well, is that any violation of the No-War pledge by one party should release the others from their pledge to the defaulting party. Mr. Kellogg has himself endorsed that viewpoint verbally, and it is only right and proper that the understanding should be incorporated in the new Treaty.

The ideals that inspire the American overtures are such that no Power wishing to regard itself as being amongst the civilised nations of the earth can afford to ignore them. Mr. Kellogg's Note is based on a recognition of the point that the Great Powers have the custody of the peace of the world in their hands, and that as their peoples long for its preservation, the way is clear for their Governments solemnly to declare that they will observe it in their dealings one with another. There are difficulties to be overcome, admittedly; if there were not, the proposal would be a mere scrap of paper. The exclusion of Russia is to be noted, but doubtless this is accounted for by the fact that America could not formally approach a Power with whom she has no diplomatic relations. However, channels of communication may eventually be opened up, once there is some evidence of sincerity in Russia's oft-reiterated talk of world peace. At the moment, the Great Powers are aligned in their desire to replace the horrors of war by peaceful means for the settlement of international disputes. It ought not now to be difficult to reduce that general desire to the written word in such a form that it can be subscribed to by all. Certainly nothing is to be gained by ignoring facts.

U.S., Japan and China.

The picture drawn by a Washington correspondent of an America exhibiting a mildly bored interest in a little bickering and quarrelling which seems to be going on somewhere in the Far East, is a trifle unrealistic. It is certainly a matter for some surprise that the U.S. State Department has hitherto failed to see the necessity for any definition of its views on the present situation in China, though the reticence cannot be adduced to the failure of newspaper interests to enquire. We know Mr. Kellogg is taking a keen interest in a Treaty to bring perpetual peace to the world. We also imagined that America had big interests in the Pacific and the Far East, sufficient at least to demand her immediate attention when Japan's intentions in Shantung and Manchuria are so vaguely defined as to be suspicious. Unofficially it is stated that the U.S. Government accepts Baron Tanaka's statement as regards the ultimate withdrawal from Shantung, and the position that Japan is acting within her rights. So much for the hopes of the Nationalists in the south, who regarded the Note to President Coolidge as a master-stroke, and were dreaming of the U.S.A. jumping to the forefront with instructions to Japan as to the place where she was expected to step off. The Eagle for which they looked has for the time being adopted the disguise of a Sphinx. We trust the shock of the discovery will not be too great. Can it really be that blind faith in Nationalist China is no longer affecting the judgment of influential Americans? We are told that the telegram to President Coolidge, later handed to Mr. Kellogg, will not be answered, a decision which leaves the official attitude open to inference that the Chinese version is discredited, and that there is no sympathy in Washington for a people who take no step to help themselves. Equally it would be difficult for Mr. Kellogg to quarrel with a country which he trusts will be induced into his anti-war scheme.

DAY BY DAY.

FEW QUALITIES ARE MORE DANGEROUS THAN A FLASHY KIND OF BRAVERY, UNACCOMPANIED BY NERVE AND DISCRETION.—Clifford Cordley.

Through being injured in the foot by a piece of falling metal, an apprentice plater at the Talkoo Dock was taken to Hospital yesterday.

H.M.S. Concord, with reliefs from Yangtze river boats and miscellaneous ratings from other vessels on the China Station is due to sail for England to-morrow.

The s.s. Solstan, arriving from Singapore with 691 deck passengers, reports the death of one male en route, when two days out from that port. The body was buried at sea.

A Peking telegram says Mr. Roy Andrews, the explorer, shot himself in the leg on May 17th while drawing his revolver to kill a wounded antelope. His complete recovery is expected.

The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, who are shortly leaving the Colony, are to sing at the opening of the Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A.' at the City Hall by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government on Thursday evening.

Government passengers departing for Home by s.s. Malwa, on Saturday, include Mr. and Mrs. Dinneen, of the P.W.D., Mr. A. Hopkins, of the Prison Department, and Miss A. Barclay, of the Medical Department.

A six-year-old boy, the son of emigrants who are staying at the Kai Fat Boarding House, was seriously injured in a fall from a window in an upper floor into the yard yesterday. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

While working cargo on board the Sanyo Maru, which was lying alongside the Kaian Mining Administration wharf at Laichikok, a coolie fell into the hold and was seriously injured, yesterday. He was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The contents of a tar-boller which was placed in a vacant plot of ground near the market at Aberdeen, boiled over, yesterday, and set fire to a barrel of tar standing near by. A fire-extinguisher belonging to the Aberdeen Bus Company was used to extinguish the fire.

Two boatmen were charged before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with landing at Stonecutters Island without permission. It was stated that there was a large crowd of sampan people on the foreshore searching for shell-fish. The defendants were each fined \$7, or ten days' hard labour.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 18 arrivals and 11 departures, with tonnage comparatively fair and cargoes up to the average. With nine nationalities in the complete return, British were best, registering the best inward cargoes and the second best through freight. At 9 a.m. there were 67 vessels in harbour, of which 22 were British.

Reports from West River steamers are to the effect that a considerable rise of water has been registered during the past few days, owing to the heavy rainfall. There was a difference of 24 feet between the figures of Saturday and Monday at Wuchow, while at Kongmoon, a rise of slightly more than five feet was returned. A considerable amount of debris and vegetation is being carried down.

Concealed in a basket to give the impression that it was a load of vegetables, a large jar of native wine was intercepted by a Revenue officer on the water front yesterday morning. It was being carried along by a man from the direction of the Macao boat wharf, being contraband which apparently had been smuggled from the Portuguese Colony. The man in whose possession the stuff was found, was fined \$50, or four weeks' hard labour by Major C. Willson at the Police Court this morning.

FAIR TO SHOWERY.

To-day's Observatory report states:—A new anticyclone is central over the Sea of Japan. The Tongking depression is probably unchanged. The forecast up to noon to-morrow is:—Light easterly or variable winds; fair to showery.

COLONEL EAVES AS
MAGISTRATE.SHOWS LENIENCY IN MINOR
CASES.

During the absence of the first Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, who, it is learned, has proceeded to Shanghai for a short holiday, his Court was presided over this morning by Lt.-Col. Eaves, D.S.O., who is to act as Magistrate until Mr. Lindsell's return.

Lt.-Col. Eaves showed the customary leniency when dealing with his first case. In this instance the defendant was a Chinese who was charged with hawking flowers without a licence.

His Worship discharged the man with a caution.

In no fewer than four cases, the Magistrate discharged petty offenders, who were brought up by the officer in charge of hawkers. In one instance he recommended a crippled boy for a licence to hawk.

For hawking without a licence, an old Chinese was brought before his Worship.

The Magistrate was told that the man had sold a pair of old shoes to a Chinese for 25 cents.

His Worship, after examining the shoes, found that they had been recently patched and opined that it was quite possible that the man was a shoemaker and had been given the 25 cents for repairing shoes.

In view of this, his Worship gave the benefit of the doubt to the old man, especially since the man who bought the shoes was not produced to substantiate the story of the purchase.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS FOR THE CURRENT
WEEK.

Hongkong Police Reserve, Orders by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police, state:

Empire Day.

There will be no duties or parades for either the Chinese or Indian Companies on Thursday, May 24th, there will also not be any instructional patrol of the Flying Squad.

Police Training School.

The classes at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held as usual on Wednesday, May 23rd, at 5.30.

Chinese Company.

All ranks of the Chinese Company will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, May 24th; advanced men for inspection of Arms, and recruits for Squad Drill under Sergeant Condon. Fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress and Equipment:—White uniform, cap with cover, belt (no truncheon), rifle and side-arms.

Flying Squad.

Commendation.—Constable R.305 Lo Shiu Wah of the Flying Squad is commended by the C.S.P. for the smart capture of a Chinese male, subsequently sentenced to 4 weeks for the larceny of a gold ring from No. 39, Queen's Road East on April 11th 1923.

King's Birthday Celebration.

On Monday, June 4th the date of the celebration of the King's Birthday, the Police Reserve will assist the regular Police in patrol and traffic duties at Happy Valley in connexion with the Military Parade. The following members will be detailed accordingly:

Chinese Company 50 men
Indian Company 25 men
Flying Squad 20 men
Sharpshooters' Comp. 12 men

Orders regarding dress, place and hour of falling in will be published later.

Adjutant.

(Sgd.) W. KENT, A.S.P.

AMERICAN MINE
DISASTER.DEATH-ROLL GRADUALLY
MOUNTING.

New York, May 21.

The death-roll in the Mather Mine disaster has now mounted to 46. Most of the bodies now recovered have been terribly mutilated by the explosion, and there is little hope of saving 162 still entombed.

The Mather Mine is at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and the explosion occurred yesterday. Over 160 miners were underground when the explosion occurred and although rescuers worked feverishly it was realised that there was little hope from the start.—*Reuter's American Service.*

The Very Idea!

How amusing was the impassioned plea for "trial engagements" made by Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews of Columbia University speaking before the American Sociological Society! "It is during the crucial engagements period that the young couple should thrash out the financial scheme of the embryonic household," said he, wisely adding, "It is on the shoals of money that most homes are wrecked, and this matter should be by all means settled before the 'I do's' are said."

That last part is eminently sensible, of course, but it seems silly to believe that engagements are ever anything other than "trial" anyway.

HE: That's a funny clock your father's got. It just struck fifteen.

SHE: That's not a clock, dear, that's the breakfast gong.

To the great producer there came a young playwright who brought along the script of a melodrama he had done. The young man may have been gifted in other regards, but so far as his speech was concerned he suffered a severe handicap—he stammered terribly.

As he entered the room where the producer sat, the latter barked at him:—"No need for introductions—I know who you are. You know who I am. You say you've got a play. All right. I'm a busy man. Sit down there and open it up and read it to me."

The young dramatist obeyed. He made heavy going of it but eventually he finished.

"I'll take your play and put it on," said the producer. He pressed a button and his assistant entered. "Fix up a contract for this young fellow," he commanded. "I'm going to take his play. It ain't much of a play in some ways, but it's got one great novelty in it that ought to make an audience laugh their heads off—all the characters stutter."

Two young men who pleaded guilty at Clerkenwell Police Court to street gambling were asked by Mr. Pope, the magistrate, which of them would pay the fine of the girl who was also before the court on a charge of obstructing the police when arresting one of the men.

Each said he had not enough money to pay the girl's fine.

Mr. Pope: You are a couple of pretty knights/errants.

Then (to the girl): They won't put up half a crown for you between them. You see what sort of fellows you are wasting your strength and energy on.

The men were fined seven shillings each and the girl was discharged.

Constable (as witness steps into box): Take that oath in your right hand, and read the Book aloud.

Sub-inspector: Where were you struck?

Witness: He hit me in the picture-show.

Solicitor: Are you sure defendant was the man?

Witness: I'm absolutely, comparatively certain.

Magistrate: How do you plead?

Defendant: Drunk to both charges.

Witness: I saw an altercation when the progress of the fight was in course of taking place.

What is woman's greatest asset? A London paper has been running a column of comment daily on this subject. The readers have decided that the one outstanding quality that makes a woman happy, loved, contented, healthy, never without friends, husband, children or servants, is just plain good temper, and I believe they've discovered the truth.

The modern young gentleman had presented the modern young lady with a pretty little gold article on the occasion of her birthday.

"Oh, it's just too lovely," exclaimed the young lady. "But whatever is it? I know it's gold, but it's not a brooch and it's not a watch, and it's not a ring. What ever can it be?"

"It's a thimble," was the young gentleman's reply.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, May 21.

Paris	.....124
Brussels	.....34.93
Amsterdam	.....32.097
Berlin	.....20.40
Copenhagen	.....18.20
Vienna	.....34.695
New York	.....4.884
Geneva	.....25.22
Milan	.....92.40
Stockholm	.....18.19
Oslo	.....18.22
Prague	.....16.44

—British Wireless.

TO-DAY'S TRAFFIC CASES.

ROUNDING CORNER ON WRONG SIDE OF ROAD.

EUROPEAN FINED.

Mr. J. H. Chambers, of Messrs. Seales and Co., David's Building, was fined \$10 by Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy this morning, for driving a motor car round a corner on the wrong side of Caine Road on May 9. The defendant said he had to go on the wrong side to avoid a dog, but his Worship held that there had been an error of judgment.

Crown Sgt. W. A. Pepperell said that he was travelling along Caine Road at 9.30 on the morning in question from east to west. Suddenly the car drove a bend in the road, near the top of Ladder Street, on the wrong side, with the result that the driver of the combination had to pull up suddenly. The defendant did not stop at the time, so witness turned and followed the car which pulled up about 200 yards further on.

Witness said he could not say what the defendant's speed was, but it was very fast. Witness did not see any dog in the road.

Sub-Inspector Smith handed two photographs to the Magistrate showing the place where the incident occurred.

Misjudgment Possible.

The defendant said he might have been guilty of misjudgment, but he did not think he had been guilty of negligence. "If there is a dog in the road," he added, "you don't expect me to stop the car and wait and hold up the traffic." He continued that the road was quite clear and it was only just as he was on the right-hand side of the road that he saw the police combination coming round the corner.

His Worship said he thought the defendant should at least have slowed down, as it was better to hit a dog than anything else.

When asked if he wished to call any witnesses, the defendant called Traffic Sgt. Baker.

Sgt. Baker said that at 9.45 a.m., when he was proceeding to the Government Civil Hospital, he was stopped by the defendant who pointed out a mark on the roadway at a very bad turning near Ladder Street. Defendant told witness that a sergeant was going to summons him for driving round the corner on the wrong side and asked him (witness) to measure the width of the road.

Defendant:—When I pointed out this mark did you measure from that place to the side of the road to see if I could have got through on the left?

Witness replied that he did so roughly and expressed the opinion that the defendant's car could have passed on the proper side but the madguard might have hit the dog.

His Worship:—I think there was an error of judgment here. Fined \$10.

No Accommodation.

Mr. R. Jacobson, 5, Leighton Hill Road, was summoned for failing to provide suitable accommodation for his motor cycle, No. 300 at Leighton Hill Road.

He admitted the offence and was fined \$5.

Negligent Driving.

Mr. E. F. R. Sample, of Messrs. Denison, Kim & Gibbs, was the complainant in a case of negligent driving brought against the driver of public car No. 249.

Mr. Sample said that on May 15th he was escorting a lady, who was going away by the Canton boat, along Ramsey Street. They were walking on the left hand side of the road and they were just going to get on the footpath, being about two or three yards away, when the car driven by the defendant came "furiously round a corner." Witness continued that he heard no warning horn and he just had time to drag the lady out of the way. The car, which was travelling at about 30 m.p.h., continued along the street but slowed up a little when approaching Des Voeux Road, when witness was able to take the number.

The defendant said he was driving very slowly and added that he could not have driven round the corner at 30 m.p.h.

Witness said he drove a car himself and asserted that it was possible to drive round the corner at that speed.

Sub-Inspector C. F. Alexander said the defendant had been driving for about six months and had been once previously convicted for obstruction.

A fine of \$15 was imposed.

Midnight Danger.

In another case, in which the driver of public vehicle No. 200

TO FRIGHTEN DEVILS CAPTAIN DOLLAR IN AWAY.

EXCUSE OF POSSESSION OF DAGGER.

That his wife had used the dagger without his knowledge for the purpose of chasing away spirits during his brother's recent illness was the excuse advanced by a Chinese who was charged before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with being in possession of a dagger in a house in Lai-chikok Road.

It was stated by Sergeant Brittain that during the course of a search for stolen property in a house in Lai-chikok Road, the police found a dagger in one of the defendant's boxes. It was found among some clothing.

The defendant said he did not know the dagger was in the box. It was used some time previous to his arrest by his wife to frighten the devils away during his brother's illness.

His Worship:—Unfortunately, this is the kind of weapon that will also frighten human beings.

In reply to his Worship, Sergeant Brittain said it was possible that the defendant did not know the dagger had been put in his box.

His Worship told the defendant that if he required magical knives they should be of the ordinary variety.

His Worship ordered the confiscation of the weapon and discharged the defendant with a warning.

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE RAND.

THE VICTORIA FALLS POWER CONCESSION.

Johannesburg, Apr. 20.

Visions of immense electrical developments in central Africa are raised by the announcement that the Northern Rhodesia Government is prepared to consider any scheme for harnessing the power of the Victoria Falls.

In 1906 a Transvaal company acquired rights to develop the 250,000 horse-power at the Falls under a seventy-five year lease from the British South Africa Company. It never exercised the privilege, and the lease is now declared invalid.

The announcement has created immense interest, and it is already stated that a spot known as the Silent Pool, below the rapids, is the likeliest spot for a power house, at which power could be generated at one-seventh of a penny per unit.

It is anticipated there will be numerous applications for permission to exploit the power available, when it is known that the old concession has lapsed, and in this connexion it is noteworthy that many American business men have expressed the wish that they had the chance, declaring it is quite feasible to supply power from this source to the whole Rand, which was the object of the original concession.

IDENTITY PAPERS IN FRANCE.

NEW RULE SUSPENDED.

Paris, April 20.

The Ministry of the Interior has just issued a statement to the effect that the new regulation about identity papers has been suspended and that the question will be examined afresh.

It will be remembered that, until the London Morning Post drew the attention of the Quai d'Orsay to the point, French officials were unaware that the regulation would practically oblige all British weekend travellers to provide themselves with passports. The Quai d'Orsay promised to make representations, with the above happy result.

The Matin points out that the regulation would be particularly unfortunate in view of the forthcoming pilgrimage of the British Legion to the battlefields in August next.

William Follain, who was found guilty of the double murder of Col. Sauvaille in a train, and a chauffeur named Bouille in a taxi cab on the road to Lisieux, was guillotined at Caen. He asked that his mother's letters should be placed in his coffin.

was summoned for dangerous driving, Traffic Sgt. Baker said the defendant drove along the Praya at between 30 and 35 miles an hour at 20 minutes after midnight. Several others were summoned at the same time, he added, but they had already been dealt with.

The defendant was fined \$10.

STRESSES FRIENDSHIP AT LUNCHEON TALK.

FAIR DEAL FOR P.I.

The Americans have done a great deal for the Philippine Islands and they can now stand up and look the Filipino people in the eye and tell them they have been given a square deal. So said Captain Robert Dollar, the well-known shipping magnate, in addressing approximately 200 people at a luncheon given in his honour at the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila last week.

Conditions around Manila 28 years ago were worse than he has seen any place else in the world, Captain Dollar said. He made reference to what the Americans have contributed to public health in the Philippines, especially in eliminating cholera.

He spoke of public works and in particular, roads for which the Americans are responsible. He compared educational facilities here 28 years ago with those now. The construction of harbour and port facilities also were commended.

Stresses Friendship.

While Captain Dollar's talk was on the subject of foreign trade he stressed with much emphasis the necessity of friendship between nations. "I advised those who heard him to do all in their power to promote friendship and good will in the Philippines and he promised to follow suit."

Friendship, he said, is the greatest asset between nations, and trade and commerce are the principal factors. Building this friendship through trade and commerce is a matter for the individuals themselves to develop. Foreign trade must be developed on a larger scale, Captain Dollar said. This is essential to the United States as the rapid expansion of the nation demands it. Business in the United States, especially so far as the manufacturer is concerned, he said, can not expand at home.

The great possibility for expansion lies in countries surrounding the Pacific ocean. He said it is his intention to devote the remainder of his time to further developing this foreign trade.

U. S. Business Is Good. Captain Dollar suggested that business might be too good in the United States. He said that true commerce is an exchange of commodities; that to promote commerce, nations must buy and sell from and to each other. The United States is selling a vast amount of merchandise but its purchases are small in comparison.

Conditions in the United States are better than they have ever been before, either in the history of that country or of any country in the world. All indications, he said, are that business will continue to get better. There is more money in the country than can possibly be spent at home. There has been a tremendous increase in the number of bank deposits. A working man now-a-days, he said, is indeed considered poor if he has not an automobile of his own.

Speaking of the Dollar Steamship Line, Captain Dollar said they were trying to give service to the public. The many vessels in the service are being rebuilt to accommodate passengers in every way possible.

SMUGGLED OPIUM.

KWANGSI GOVERNMENT LAUNCH USED.

Charges of importing 311 taels of raw opium, and of possession of the drug, were brought against the coxswain of the steam launch Sun Sam Lee before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence and pleaded guilty.

Chief Preventive Officer Clark said that as the defendant had pleaded guilty, he would admit that the owners of the launch had done their utmost to suppress the smuggling of contraband. The Sun Sam Lee belonged to the Kwangsi Government and was used to transport tin from Wuchow to Hongkong. The Government had taken the necessary precautions of having four armed guards on board for the purpose of preventing the smuggling of opium. Several members of the engine room had disappeared and it was undoubtedly they who were the smugglers.

"I will be satisfied to treat the case as a technical offence and ask for a light fine," added C. P. O. Clarke about the matter. His Worship imposed a nominal fine of \$25 and confiscated the opium.

DEAD SEA SALT.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT YET COMPLETE.

London, May 21.

Mr. Ainery, the Colonial Secretary, was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether there had been any further developments regarding the Dead Sea salts concessions.

He said negotiations were still under examination by the Palestine and Trans-Jordanian Governments.—British Wireless.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 Into what periods do Shakespeare's plays roughly divide?
- 2 When was St. George first recognised as England's patron saint? Of what other countries is he patron?
- 3 What is the area of England? From what points do we measure (a) its greatest length; (b) its greatest width?
- 4 For what kinds of writing were the following French people famous: Montaigne, Racine, Lamartine, La Fontaine, Georges Sand?
- 5 What is the Kaaba?
- 6 What, in phonetics, is meant by the labial sounds?
- 7 Who designed London Bridge?
- 8 What streets are at either end of it?
- 9 Give the dates of the Long Parliament.
- 10 When did the Lord Chamberlain first become licenser of plays? Who performed this duty previously?
- 11 Who was Pierre Loti? Give his real name.
- 12 Where was Etruria?
- 13 What is the Nunc Dimittis? When is it recited?



COULD CHINA FIGHT JAPAN?

REVELATIONS OF A SHANTUNG MILITARY MEETING.

SEIZED DOCUMENT.

Shanghai, May 19.

It was ascertained yesterday that, amongst the documents confiscated by the Japanese troops from the office of the Tsuchun of Shantung, were the minutes of a meeting held on May 7 with regard to the answer to be made to the Japanese demands for a settlement of the Tainan incident and to the explanation by Lieut.-Gen. Fukuda as to the reason for the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.

From these documents it appears that those present were Gen. Chang Tso-pin, chairman of the Political Council in the war zone; Gen. Koo Hsi-tung, Commander of the 9th Army; Gen. Liu Chih, Commander of the 1st Army; Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh, private secretary to Dr. C. T. Wang; Gen. Chen Tiao-yuen, Commander of the 2nd Army Corps; Gen. Fang Hsin-wu, Commander of the 41st Army; and others.

Chiang's View.

Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh is quoted as having said:—Our Commander-in-Chief is of the opinion that, in case Japan should impede our campaign, he would not hesitate to fight her.

Gen. Chiang Tso-pin:—"I am of the opinion that, in the event of our fighting Japan, we should surely be defeated at first, but we should triumph in the end, because Japan, at the beginning of the war, would without fail send a large number of her forces, but great opposition would be raised amongst the Japanese in their own country and that would lead to her defeat."

A Certain Country.

Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh:—"If war should take place between Japan and China, a certain country would not fail to assist us and another country would support Japan. According to information I received yesterday, the Consul-General of a certain country is very anxious on this point."

The parties to the discussion eventually concluded that it would be unwise to resort to diplomatic negotiations for a settlement, prior to the defeat of Marshal Chang Tso-pin, but decided that, after the occupation of Peking, when they might expect a change in international relations, they would be able to commence negotiations with Japan on a favourable basis, and that they had better be patient for the time being and give a non-committal reply to Japan, without, however, in any way accepting her five demands.



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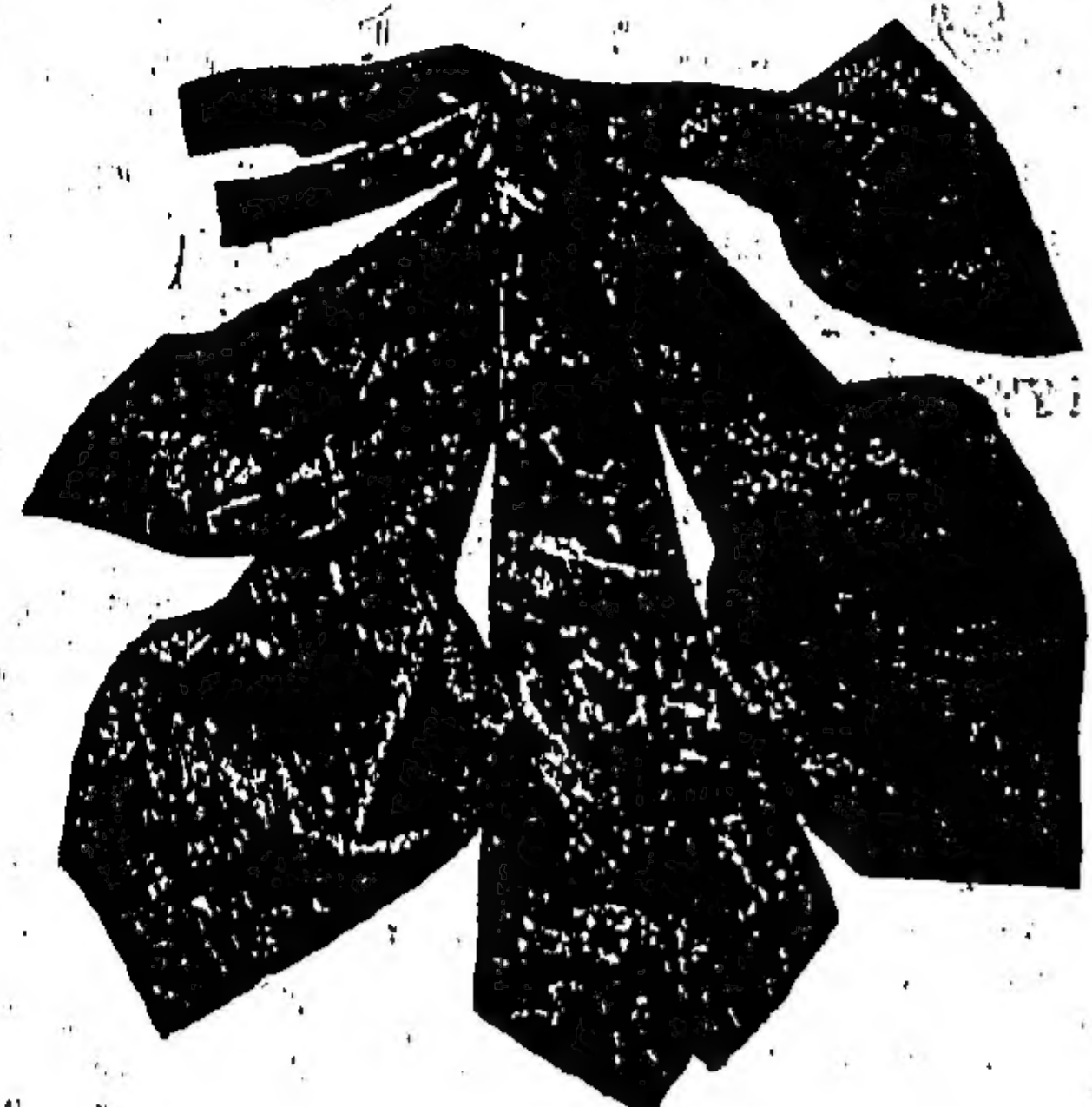
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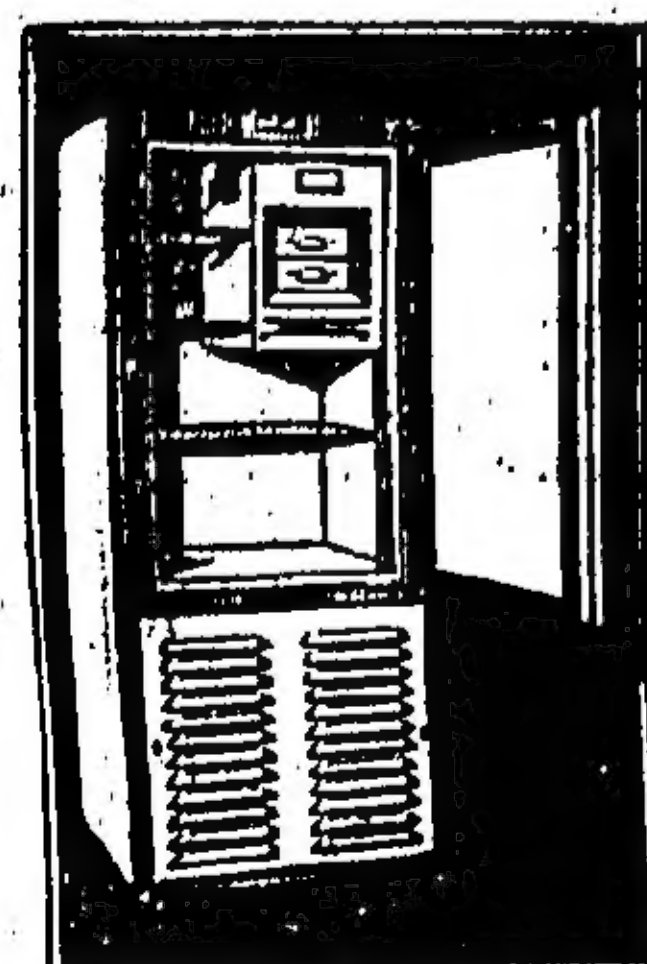
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THE WORLD OF SPORT



A GOLF SECRET.

THE CLASH OF THE SEXES.

AUTO-SUGGESTION.

[By A. C. M. Croome.]

Until last Saturday I had never in bodily presence assisted at the annual match between the Ladies and the Men at Stoke Poges. But I contributed in two ways to the first victory of the Men. I am properly proud of my share in that victory in so far as it was caused by my refusal of an invitation to play in the match.

It is something to have been asked to do so. The fact that I was myself largely responsible for the issuing of the invitation is no more than testimony to the wisdom of the Selection Committee. I suppose I ought to be ashamed of my subsequent activity in the organisation of the affair. But I am not. I consider that we, Mr. Hugh Allison, the then Secretary of the Stoke Poges Club, and I showed a most commendable presence, and with equally commendable courage did our duty by our fellow-golfers of the masculine persuasion. We knew that they could not give these girls a half.

Think what a half means! It denotes that there is a difference of at least four classes between the giver and the receiver of the odds. The correctness of this estimate can be proved by reference to the list of National Handicaps issued by the Championship Committee. The considerable golfers whose names appear in that list are those whose handicaps are four or less. The others may be left out of account because they may not enter for the championship.

Championship Classes. Those who are privileged to compete divide themselves into three classes. Class I, is a select body. It consists of what may be called the Walker Cup players, any one of whom might win the championship without causing general surprise or the suggestion that his victory was in the nature of a fluke. Class II, is larger and contains those who might beat one member of the first class, but is not likely to repeat the performance at the expense of a second. A member of Class III, does well if he takes one of his betters to the last hole, or even to the seventeenth.

It is very right and proper that the third class players should be allowed to enter. There must be a beginning to everything. It would be stupidly unfair to deny to golfers of distinctly respectable capacity opportunity to develop it by experience in competitive play. But if the championship committee, whose members know the game and are assiduous students of form, find that a margin of four strokes suffices to cover three classes of players, it follows that any golfer of either sex who must receive a half from the reigning Amateur Championship cannot be placed in a higher class than the fifth, or sixth.

Which is absurd, as Euclid says at frequent intervals in his horrid book, sometimes for reasons which I could not fathom when I was obliged to read it. In this case the absurdity is patent, as the Ordinal by Wager shall show. Supposing that Miss Wethered or Miss Leitch should enter for the Amateur Championship at, Prewick next month, what sane man before the draw appeared would lay even a shade of odds against either of them winning her first match?

In the Confessional.

Hugh Allison and I, being like other eminent philosophers, ahead of our time in knowledge and judgment, realised that the men had taken on a task beyond their powers, and would require all the assistance which efficient staff work could give. I happened to be at Stoke Poges when a letter was received from the manager of the Ladies' team asking whether the medal teeing-grounds would be used for the match. We replied with diplomatic vagueness that the course would be set as it ordinarily is for daily play.

Now, Stoke Poges is one of the most spacious and elastic of inland greens. At each of the longer holes the problem presented to the player varies almost infinitely according as the front

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SOME SHANGHAI COMMENTS.

Writing before the chloee of the term, a sports contributor to the N. C. Daily News stated:

In what direction will the ideas of Shanghai's Interport selection committee differ from those who contend that the task of finding a winning team to meet Hongkong on the 26th of this month is a matter of only a few minutes? The evidence of the past three weeks is responsible for the affair being called a conundrum, but those who are familiar with recent Interport events and current form need not be puzzled by the problems which appear to exist to-day. There are two factors in the situation, as it appears to the writer:

(1) The nucleus of the eleven is in being and all that is required is a final dressing in one or two places.

(2) The condition of the wicket on the day of play should be the deciding factor in the final constitution of the team.

Perhaps the latter statement is surprising, but what are the facts? Capt. Barrett, Leach, Dr. O'Hara, Lieut. Melsome, Isaacs, and Stokes must be regarded as certainties, and with the pressing matter of increasing the batting strength it is impossible to ignore the claims of Gillespie and Palmer. The choice of the wicket-keeper rests between Barnes and Dunkley and here there is likely to be a pause in the selecting chamber, although it is tolerably certain that the vote will be accorded to the former, whose sound rather than brilliant keeping is not impaired with the turning of a few more hairs.

The Bowlers.

Two more links in the chain must be found and here, as things are seen, Mansel-Smith, Wilson, Dr. Morris, Sergt. Freshwater, Allison, Madar and Divecha furnish higher credentials than other candidates and, if the wicket promises to be a sticky one, Mansel-Smith must be included as a spin bowler of proved merit. In any case, there is the feeling that this player should be in the team and on a wicket that might be of the hard-baked variety it would be foolish to despise the claims of Sergt. Freshwater, whose pace on such a pitch would provide the desired element of surprise and variety to the attack. Wilson's swerves, which have often proved so disconcerting in Hongkong, as well as in Shanghai, may influence his choice and the peerless fielding of Dr. Morris is worthy of consideration for any team, but the truth must be told that Divecha has proved disappointing in the bigger events.

teeing-ground, or the back, or one of the several intervening between the two, is used. It was not difficult to arrange the round so that the lady, conscious that her opponent could get up with a drive and a controlled iron-stroke, was tempted to hit harder than she could, and to go for carries which were a trifle too big for them. The scheme worked admirably for several years, long enough to develop something like an inferiority complex in the minds of the Ladies.

By what must be admitted to be Retributive Justice, I was made to suffer for the quite minor part which I played in the stimulation of it. Three or four years ago the Ladies had something like their best team out, the Men's side was anything but representative. However, the most persistent lady-killer among them, professed a confidence in the result which I considered unjustified. The argument was conducted in the normal fashion; and some of us later I had to pay. Those girls utterly declined to put straight for my money. And I had taken pains to let them know it was at stake.

After the debacle of last Saturday it is idle to rely on auto-suggestion or low cunning for victory in the future. The men have no chance at odds of a half, and the Ladies know that much of truth. They may as well know the rest, videlicet, that they have been in the past ungenerally treated by selection of teeing-grounds. This time the boot was on the other leg. The back teeing-grounds were used, and with the course through the green slow, the holes were too long for the Men.

Shadows of Coming Events.

A few hours after these remarks appear in print the match

THE STARTING GATE.

PROVES SUCCESS AT THE SHANGHAI RACES.

Commenting on the use of the starting gate at the Shanghai Races, a writer in the N. C. Daily News says:

There can be no question but that it was a most pronounced success, despite the fact that there were occasions when some of the jockeys did not do all they might have done to help the starter, whilst the latter also made some mistakes which were quite excusable, considering how little time he has had in which to get thoroughly acquainted with the gate. The greatest mistake was in allowing the flags to be used in conjunction with the gate. Actually, the races were started on the flag and jockeys were at a loss to know whether they had to watch the flag, the gate, or both. Fortunately, the Stewards saw the absurdity of this combination and took the flags away. There has now been drafted a set of rules which, if followed by all concerned, will make all starts as good as were those on Saturday.

The "Shanghai mind" came somewhat prominently into the picture. Some of the comments made only went to show that many people's actual knowledge of racing does not go beyond the kindergarten stage. To hear well-known owners, regular attendants, and even prominent officials from the other two courses talk about the gate as "a farce," "useless," and "ridiculous" was a trifling sorrowful when one considers that it has been in regular use in England since 1900, in some other countries even before that, and that there is no suggestion of abolishing it. It was unfortunate that three of our best riders, once were tangled up in the tape, owing to an admitted mistake, but an occasion can be recalled when Danny Maher on a classic horse was similarly situated, with Mr. Coventry at the lever. Mistakes are bound to happen sometimes, even with the best people, but one or two mistakes do not prove a case when there is overwhelming evidence on the other side.

Where the public were right was on the several occasions when they voiced their protest because a start was delayed on account of one or two ponies being sideways on to the tape, but with their heads towards it. Provided they can get off without interfering with any others, that is a perfectly fair start and does not impose any handicap on the pony off the line. Indeed, jockeys have been heard to say that some animals are more easily handled in that position and can be got away much better.

AFTER INTERPORT HONOURS.

CRICKET AND TENNIS TEAMS DEPART.

By the a.s. President Grant, the Hongkong Interport cricket and tennis teams left for Shanghai this morning. The cricket team, which is captained by Mr. R. Hancock, will play its first match on Saturday.

Hongkong is sending both ladies and gents' tennis teams. The former comprise Lady Stuart Taylor, Mrs. R. E. Tottenham, Miss Enid Lo and Mrs. Millar.

The gents' tennis team is composed of Dr. R. E. Tottenham, Professor F. A. Redmond, Mr. Yew Man-kit and Mr. E. C. Fincher.

Robins have laid eggs in one of a pair of leggings which had been left in a conservatory at Bath.

The Prince of Wales will open the new bridge across the Tweed at Berwick on May 15.

between the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society and the Royal Liverpool G.C. will be starting at Hoylake. In this fixture the visitors, like the Ladies at Stoke, have for an indecently long period been handicapped by an over-developed inferiority complex. But I really do think we shall win to-day.

Being in prophetic mood I venture to suggest that Compton is more likely to beat Hagen than to be beaten by him in their challenge match at Moor Park. Here a word of warning may be addressed to both of them. The winner will be well advised to bank the stake-money and leave Mitchell unchallenged.

At the start of the Championship season I also suggest to them, and to all others who will be in the limelight that they should carefully study Rule 15, and note that permission to ground the club in the "rough" does not override the provision that nothing fixed or growing may be broken or bent.

MINISTERS AS JOURNALISTS.

MR. BALDWIN ON THE CABINET RULE.

THE DIVIDING LINE.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in the House of Commons recently, made a statement with regard to the conditions under which Ministers might publish literary contributions.

The Prime Minister said that Mr. Churchill had informed him that anything he might publish while in office would strictly conform to the conditions which he (Mr. Baldwin) had laid down.

He admitted, however, that a single article from Lord Birkenhead's pen appeared to touch the fringe of current controversy.

Mr. Johnston (Sec. Dundee) asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been directed to the contributions to current journalism being made or announced from the pens of the Secretary for India and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; whether these contributions, actual and prospective, were a violation of the pledge announced in reply to questions on June 18, 1925, and amplified on December 7, 1925, and what steps, if any, he proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Churchill's Position.

Mr. Baldwin—The Chancellor of the Exchequer informs me that any literary contributions which he may publish while in office will strictly conform to the conditions I laid down in my statement on this subject on March 3, 1927. In that statement I gave a full and carefully considered account of the conditions which should be observed by members of the present Administration.

I drew a clear distinction between journalistic articles on questions of current party controversy and departmental matters on the one hand, and literary, historical, or philosophical writings on the other; and I had also in mind the difference which clearly exists in practice between publications in daily or weekly newspapers and publications in books or magazines. For this latter class, as I pointed out, there are numerous respectable precedents over a long period of time and under many Governments. I see no reason to modify the statement which I then made.

With reference to the Secretary for India (Lord Birkenhead), his articles on the subject of criminology fell within the class I defined as permissible. I understand they will be shortly published in the form of a book. A single article upon the subject of the position of women in modern life appears from its title to touch the fringe of current controversy and to touch it in a sense different from the general view of the Government.

My noble friend informs me that it treats the subject in so general a form that he had not expected—(Socialist laughter)—exception would be taken to it on this ground.

A Fine Distinction.

Mr. Johnston—Is the Prime Minister aware that one of Lord Birkenhead's series which was brought to a premature close in 1925, as a result of the Prime Minister's ban, is exactly on the same character and for the same periodical as those that are now appearing; and is he further aware that in his two pledges to the House, the second one, which he did not quote, namely that of March 7, he said: "The prohibition is perfectly clear. It is a prohibition against writing articles in the Press?" Is that still the position maintained by his Majesty's Government?

Mr. Clvnes (Sec. Plating)—Does the Prime Minister not consider that the reply given this afternoon considerably modifies his own former statements on this subject—(Socialist cheers)—and that the statement of Lord Birkenhead indicates a real difference between him and the Cabinet on current politics?

Mr. Baldwin—With regard to the first part of that question, the distinction, of course, really is: What is journalism and what is not? There is a very fine distinction, and it is a very difficult thing to decide on. The answer I have given is clear, and is in the terms of the considered answer on the subject which I gave on March 3.

Lord Birkenhead.

Mr. Johnston—May I press the Prime Minister to say whether he still holds to the opinion or decision he announced in the House on March 7, when he used these

THE FUTURE OF TRIPOLI.

NEW GRANARY FOR ITALY.

Tripoli, April 18. The present visit of the King of Italy to Tripolitania is something more than a mere ceremonial tour. It is the complement of Signor Mussolini's visit two years ago.

Without the least historical exaggeration it can be asserted that the coming of Signor Mussolini marked the awakening of Italy's consciousness that she is a Colonial Power with Colonial responsibilities. That awakening has been followed up by two years of intensive labour and progress. It is accordingly a fact that King Victor is here to-day; and the nation accepts the ceremonies of this week as a token of still more labour and progress to come.

It is in her own Colonies that Fascist Italy is urging penetration. It is in the reclaiming of the onetime granary of the Roman Empire that she is making her expansion and is directing the flow of her Continental population.

While Count Volpi was Governor his industrial and financial genius reconstructed Tripoli as an up-to-date port, an outlet for the new-found commercial productiveness of the Tripolitan area, and a starting-point for the traffic routes into the African hinterland. Without abandoning such gains the present Governor, General de Bono, pins his faith in the agricultural future of the Colony, and to-day he is showing to King Victor the work already done in reclaiming the land for productive efforts.

Room for 30,000 Families.

Apart from the already developed cultivation in the oases, the Italian Government works hand in hand with the new settlers at the task of getting the best out of the soil. Farm land is not given outright to the newcomer, but is vested in him and his family in the form of concessions, which carry an obligation on the part of the Government to train the settler and his farm workers at experimental agricultural stations, to give advice and practical help in the development of his land and to furnish him, under special conditions, with the requisite seeds and implements in keeping with the quality of his concession. The settler in return is bound to give an account of his stewardship. If he has failed by the end of each year to show adequate progress, the acreage of his concession is relatively cut down; if he has made good use of his opportunities further lands are added to his boundaries.

To-day there are roughly three hundred major concessionari who cultivate over a hundred thousand square miles of land. Among these are many native landowners who have proved their title to the land by inheritance, acquisition, or agricultural ability. The present scheme of expansion aims at settling 30,000 families of selected contingents on the land, and for those divided into groups, there are lots awaiting of about a thousand acres each. By October of this year it is hoped to have 2,000 new families in the Colony.

words: "The prohibition is perfectly clear. It is a prohibition against writing articles in the Press?"

Mr. Baldwin—I do not consider that this is an article in the Press. (Opposition laughter.) I said the distinction is fine. There has been a practice of recent years which is the modern practice, that when books are being compiled, portions of those books often appear before publication of the books. That is a state of things which did not exist many years ago. This particular chapter which has appeared is an isolated chapter of the work on which Lord Birkenhead has been engaged for some time and which he may have time to complete at some future date in his leisure, but if there has been in this matter an error of judgment on his part, that is the worst I can say. Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (C. Cardiff, East)—Does the Prime Minister recollect the fact that the late Mr. Gladstone contributed to the "Nineteenth Century" during the time he was Prime Minister articles which were non-political?

Mr. Baldwin—That is one of the respectable precedents to which I alluded.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence (Sec. Leicester, West)—Does the Prime Minister realise, when he speaks of the indirect nature of Lord Birkenhead's contribution, that in this article he definitely refers to an occasion when he spoke against the enfranchisement of women, and said he stands on those views?

Mr. Baldwin—Doubtless Mr. Pethick-Lawrence will recollect that in the time of the Coalition Government Lord Birkenhead introduced a Franchise Bill in the House of Lords which gave votes to women. Mr. Skelton (C. Perth)—Is it not the case that those with even the most elementary knowledge of literature are aware that monthly or quarterly magazines are never described as "the Press"? There was no reply.

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PRISONER'S LUCK.

DISCHARGED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE.

Lack of evidence showing guilty knowledge caused the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, to direct the jury to return a verdict of "Not Guilty," against a Chinese who was charged with being in unlawful possession of moulds for coining purposes.

The prisoner, Li Hong, was charged that on April 4, 1928, at 385 Portland Street, first floor, at Mongkoktsui, Kowloon, without lawful authority or excuse he had in his possession "three moulds in or upon which there were then made, or impressed, or which would make or impress, the apparent resemblance of both sides of the King's current silver coins." Two moulds would make ten cent pieces and the third would make ten and five cent pieces.

The prisoner denied the charge. Mr. Somerset Fitzroy prosecuted for the Crown.

In outlining the circumstances Mr. Fitzroy explained that there were four cubicles in the house. The moulds, a boiling pot and a chatty were found on the verandah to which all the occupants of the house had access. The police were, however, satisfied with the explanations given by the other people and were not bringing charges against them.

Mr. Fitzroy continued that under the prisoner's bed were found a bottle of potassium cyanide and another bottle containing that acid mixed with silver nitrate, in regard to which evidence would be forthcoming, that the chemicals could be used for plating and polishing coins.

Guilty Knowledge.

Counsel replied the only evidence he could offer was that the articles were found under the prisoner's bed.

His Lordship said that the Crown would have to prove that the prisoner passed faked money, in order to establish guilty knowledge.

Mr. Fitzroy replied that he could not produce any further evidence and he could say no more. The articles, he said, were in a basket which was open so that anyone could see them. He believed it to be a case in which the Crown was not able to produce evidence of guilty knowledge.

Speaking to the jury, his Lordship pointed out that the prisoner was charged with a very serious offence and was one where an innocent man could easily be convicted. According to the law it would be sufficient evidence of guilty knowledge if the articles for coining purposes were found on a man but, in the present case, the Crown had to prove not only possession but also that the prisoner had guilty knowledge. To do that it would be necessary to show that the prisoner was known to have passed counterfeit coins. In the present case the prisoner did not

show guilty knowledge by hiding the articles but he left them in an open basket. Also nothing was known against the man. His Lordship added that he must ask the jury to return a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The jury returned the required verdict and, in discharging the prisoner, his Lordship said there was not sufficient evidence. He warned the prisoner to be careful in future in associating with people who coined money. He had run a great risk and was a very lucky man.

AMERICA WARNS NATIONALISTS.

THREAT TO USE TROOPS.

Shanghai, May 21; (6.25 p.m.).

It is learned that Mr. MacMurray recently sent a Note to the Nanking Government calling attention to the killing of two American missionaries during the recent Nationalist advance in Shantung, and urging that only the best disciplined troops should be sent to the Peking and Tientsin areas.

The Note states that the United States Government is prepared to use the American forces in China to protect its nationals if necessary and urges the Nationalists to take steps to prevent acts of violence against foreigners in future. The Nationalist officials are very reticent on the subject, refusing all information thereabout.—*Reuter*.

Japan's Attitude.

Tokyo, May 21.

A message from Peking says that the Japanese military attaché, acting on instructions from the Government, has notified Chang Tso-lin's headquarters that Japanese troops will disarm the Fengtien troops in the event of their becoming demoralised and retreating into Manchuria.—*Reuter*.

Strengthening Defences.

Peking, May 21 (7.40 p.m.).

The Japanese are strengthening their Tsinan defences in case of trouble as it is rumoured that the Nationalists intend to attempt to retake the city. As a consequence most Chinese shops remain closed.—*Reuter*.

Chinese Casualties.

Peking, May 21 (7.40 p.m.).

A foreign message from Tsinan states that the number of Chinese killed and wounded amounts in all to 3,000 of whom 80 were civilians.—*Reuter*.

Uneasiness in Tsinan.

Tokyo, May 21 (7.40 p.m.).

Messages from Tsinan state that uneasiness is being felt there owing to reports that plainclothes Southerners are secretly inciting the people against the Japanese and distributing handbills predicting another armed clash.—*Reuter*.

Southern Advance Denied.

Peking, May 21 (7.40 p.m.).

As the Japanese demands have not yet been met Nationalist troops

RESIDENTS GASSED.

BURSTING OF WARTIME GAS BARRELS.

Hamburg, May 21.

Up to the present three deaths have occurred and 32 persons have been sent to hospital as the result of the bursting of a number of barrels of phosgene gas used in wartime as poison gas. The barrels were stored in a chemical factory near the harbour and the bursting was apparently owing to the warm weather.

The wind blew the gas in the direction of Wilhelmsburg, where a number of people were affected. The fire brigade tried to fight the gas with water while gas masks and ammonia were being despatched from Berlin.

All the residents in the danger zone have been removed, the Reichwehr troops assisting in their removal.

Later.

The city had a terrible foretaste of what is likely to happen in cities in future war through the use of phosgene gas. Five persons were seriously poisoned and scores seriously gassed before the danger was realised. Rain helped the fire brigade hoses to disperse the gas. The gas masks from Berlin arrived too late.

The question is being asked why the firm was in possession of poison gas, the manufacture of which is forbidden in Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. Phosgene is used in the manufacture of dyes and is therefore presumed that the firm had it for that purpose but it is reported that the barrels of old war stock were bought for export to North America.—*Reuter*.

going northward are compelled to make a detour of Tsinanfu, proceeding cross country to Hoken which Sun Chuan-fang is holding, while other Nationalist forces are reported to be proceeding to the Kinhan front via Lungai.—*Reuter*.

Ankuochun Statement.

Peking, May 21, (7.40 p.m.).

The Ankuochun leaders have issued a statement regarding the Japanese memorandum saying that its main purpose is apparently the protection of foreign life and property in China. The Fengtien authorities have never deviated from that principle. It goes on to say that Chang Tso-lin's recent circular was an unmistakable indication of a genuine desire for peace, therefore Japan should turn to the Southerners for complete cessation of hostilities. In the present circumstances it is impracticable to suggest unilateral yielding. The memorandum is fraught with far reaching consequences, apparently referring to the Japanese advice to retire and the Japanese warning as regards not allowing the passage of defeated troops into Manchuria.—*Reuter*.

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GIRL ALONE

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CHAPTER XLII.

It was the loving distress on Enid Barr's quivering face that quickly brought Sally to bewildered, humiliated submission, rather than the cold anger and ill concealed hatred in Courtney Barr's pale grey eyes. Enid had left the arm of her husband's chair and had drawn Sally to a little rose-upholstered settee, and it was with her mother's hand caressing hers compassionately that Sally listened as the man's heavy, judicial voice went on and on:

"I am sure, Sally, that when you have had time for reflection you will see my viewpoint. Naturally, your mother's happiness means more to me than does yours, and I believe I know my wife well enough to state positively that a newspaper scandal or even gossip among our own circle would cause her the most acute distress. It shall be our task, Sally, to see that she is spared such distress."

"I'm sorry to appear brutal," Barr said stily. "But it is better for us to face the facts, for if our friends ever know them they will not mince words. If you should come into our home now, as you are, gossip would immediately set themselves to dig up the facts. Too many people already know that Sally Ford has been sought by the police as a delinquent. My wife and I could not possibly hope to explain our extraordinary interest in a runaway orphan. Do you agree with me, Sally?" He tried to make his voice kind, but his eyes were as cold and hard as steel.

"Yes, sir," Sally agreed in her meek, institutional voice. But she felt so sick with shame and anger that her only desire then was to run and run and run until she found a haven in David's arms. At the thought, some of the spiritless indifference which her few weeks of independence had fostered in her asserted itself. "But, Mr. Barr, if I would disgrace my mother, why don't you let me go? I can marry David and no one will ever know that I have a mother."

"That is very sensible, Sally," Courtney Barr nodded, a gleam of kindness in his cold eyes, "and I have tried to make your mother believe that your happiness would be best assured by your sticking to your own class."

"It isn't her class, if you mean that she's suited only to poverty and hard work!" Enid Barr interrupted passionately. "Look at her, Court! She's a born lady! She's fine and delicate clear through—"

"And so is David!" Sally cried indignantly. "He may be middle-class, but he's the finest, most honourable man in the world!"

"We shall not quarrel about class," Courtney Barr cut in with heavy dignity. "The important thing is that your mother is determined to have you, to fit you for the station to which she belongs. I believe she is making a mistake, both from your standpoint and from hers, but I am willing to agree to a sensible arrangement. Our plan now, Sally, is to put you into a conservative, rather obscure girls' finishing school in the South. I have several relatives—poor relations, I suppose you would call them—in the South, and it is my suggestion that you enter school as my ward—mine, you understand, not your mother's, so that any suspicion as to your real parentage will rest upon me, rather than upon her." He arched his eyebrows at Sally, looking rather consciously noble, and she nodded miserably. "During the two years that you will be in school—"

"Two years!" Sally echoed blankly. Two years more of loneliness, of not belonging, of being an orphan!

"Two years will pass very quickly," Courtney Barr assured her. "Enid please control yourself! I am infinitely sorry to distress you in this manner, but it is the only sensible thing to do."

SHANGHAI RIVER INCIDENT.

TWO JAPANESE BOATS IN COLLISION.

Shanghai, May, 18.

The N. Y. K. S. Shanghai Maru was in collision with the N. K. K. S. Suiyang Maru yesterday morning. The collision occurred at 9.05 a.m. abreast the N. Y. K. Wayside wharf, four minutes after the Shanghai Maru had cast off her moorings and was swinging preparatory to proceeding on a voyage to Japan. She, with her sister ship the Nagasaki Maru, are the fastest vessels operating between Shanghai and Kobe and constitute the N. Y. K. express service.

The Suiyang Maru was entering port on flood tide after completing

"Yes, Court," Enid choked and buried her exquisite face in her small, useless-looking white hands.

Sally put her arms about her mother, and leaned her glossy black head against the golden one. "I'll try to be contented and happy, Mr. Barr. Of course I want to protect Mother—"

"That is another thing, Sally," Courtney Barr interrupted in an almost gentle voice. "You must try to remember not to refer to Mrs. Barr as your mother in the hearing of anyone—anyone! If we are going to protect her, we must begin now."

"Yes, sir," Sally bowed her head lower so he might not see her tears.

"Both Mrs. Barr and I will drop casual remarks about my pretty young ward in school down South, until our friends have become accustomed to the idea. You will be registered as Sally Barr, a distant relative of my own, and my ward. It is even probable that it would not be unwise to have you with us for a short time next summer. We have an estate on Long Island, you know."

"As my ward and as my distant relative, you would not be particularly conspicuous, but her friends would meet you casually and be the less surprised when it became known that Mrs. Barr and I had decided to adopt you as our daughter. All our friends and acquaintances know that it has been a great grief to us that we have no children, and I believe our action in this matter would occasion no great surprise. The adoption itself will take place before your 18th birthday, while you are still in school. If there is any newspaper publicity, it will be of an innocuous kind, I hope."

"Naturally I shall take care that any newspaper investigation will not be able to go back of the story I shall prepare very carefully, and if there is any hint of scandal at all, it will inevitably reflect on me and not on your mother, as I have already pointed out. After your adoption and your graduation from the finishing school, you will of course take your place in our home as our daughter, will make your debut in society that fall, and, I hope, be very happy with us and in your new life."

Sally sat very still, her eyes wide and blank, while her bewildered, unhappy mind tried to picture the future which Courtney Barr was outlining for her. At last she shook her head, as if to clear away the mists of doubt and bewilderment. Her mother had taken Sally's little lax, cold hands and was cuddling them against her cheeks, bringing a finger-tip to her lips occasionally.

"Poor baby! And—poor mother!" Enid whispered brokenly, and the spell was broken. The hard lump of unhappiness and resentment that had been aching in Sally's throat since Courtney Barr had begun to speak melted in tears. They wept in each other's arms, while Enid's husband walked impatiently up and down the room.

When the storm had spent itself, Sally remembered David again, and pain and fear contracted her heart sharply.

"Did you see David, Mr. Barr?" She sat up and dabbed at her wet cheeks with one of the exquisite sheer linen handkerchiefs which Enid had given her.

"Oh, yes, yes!" Barr answered quickly. "I managed his affairs very neatly. Rand, the district attorney, personally attended to the quashing of the charges against him, and it cost only a thousand dollars to get Carson to issue a statement to the press that he had really seen nothing compromising between young Nash and yourself. He also admitted that the boy's anger had been in a measure justified, that the assault had been provoked by his own mistaken charges against you and Nash. The boy's reputation is cleared now and he can go back to college this fall. I also saw his grandfather and per-

suaded him that the boy had been a hero rather than a blackguard. Young Nash is at home on his grandfather's farm again, so that incident is successfully closed."

Gratitude brought Sally to her feet. "Thank you, Mr. Barr! You've been wonderful! It won't be so hard for me to be away at school if I know that David is in school, too. I wrote him tonight, but I'll tear it up and write a new letter, telling him all about everything and how happy I am that he's free of those awful charges—"

"No, Sally," Barr interrupted, frowning. "Your mother and I are agreed that you must not write to young Nash, that there must be no thought of an engagement between you—"

"Not write to David?" Sally echoed blankly. "I love David, Mr. Barr, and I always will. It's not fair to ask me to promise not to write to him."

"I already have his promise not to write to you," Barr told her implacably. "He understands the situation, agrees with your mother, and me that your past must be forgotten as quickly as possible. You are entering upon a new life to-morrow when you leave for Virginia with me, a life that will be totally different from David Nash's. You will—though you don't seem to realize it—be an heiress to great wealth some day—"

"You told him that!" Sally accused him hotly. "You told him he'd be a fortune-hunter if he tried to marry me when I'm of age! Oh, you're not fair! You have no right to turn David against me, when I love him as I do—"

"You're only 16, Sally!" Barr cut in sternly. "You don't know the meaning of the word love—"

"Please, Court," Enid begged, her own face white and drawn with pity for Sally. "Please let me handle this myself. Sally is overwrought now, nervously exhausted. Come along to bed now, darling, she coaxed, her little hands upon Sally's shoulders.

"Let Mother tuck you up and sing you a lullaby. I'm not going to be cheated of that experience even if my baby is bigger than I am."

Fresh tears gushed into Sally's eyes, and she allowed herself to be led away. At the door she paused:

"Good night, Mr. Barr. I—I don't want you to think I don't appreciate what you've done for me—and David—and what you're going to do for me. I do think you're good and that you want to be kind to me, but I know you're making a mistake about David and me. I am young, but I know I love David and that I'll never want to marry anyone else."

Courtney Barr flushed and looked embarrassed. "Thank you, Sally. I'm sure we'll be friends. I want to be. I expect to take my duty as your father very seriously, to try to make you happy. As for David, time has a way of settling things if we only give it a chance. By the way, my dear," he added hastily as Sally was about to pass on into her bedroom with her mother, "I think it will be wiser if your mother does not accompany us to Virginia. I will arrange for you to board with my relatives in Virginia until school opens this fall. They will be glad, for a consideration, to do and say anything I wish them to in regard to you, and we must begin immediately to take every precaution to protect your mother."

"Yes, sir," Sally answered faintly, her eyes appealing to Enid for consolation.

When Sally was in bed, having been flusteringly and lovingly assisted in her preparation by her mother, Enid bent over her to whisper:

"Darling, darling, don't look so forlorn! Two years will pass so swiftly and if you're very good, we'll let you ask David to your coming-out party."

(To Be Continued.)

TO-DAY'S FILMS.

"LES MISERABLES" AT THE QUEEN'S.

Accepted as a classic by every university in the world and translated into many languages, "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo's immortal drama of love and sacrifice has been transferred to the screen in a big new film which will be shown to-day at the Queen's Theatre where it will remain until Saturday. The story is not one to be summarised in a column, even if it were not so widely known: suffice it to say that the characters created by the famous author have been faithfully portrayed and the settings of the period have been constructed at enormous cost. The picture, when first released, was shown in two separate parts, but after a great deal of painstaking cutting and editing it has been made possible to present the whole picture at one performance. Wherever "Les Miserables" has been shown, it has been acclaimed as a masterpiece and a triumph for the French film industry. The cast of over 150 principals was selected from the Chief Theatres of Paris while in many scenes, the "crowds" total more than 5,000 people. Owing to its great length, the film can be screened only three times a day, and the performances commence promptly at 2.30, 6.00 and 9.15 p.m.

Rex Beach Film.

Rex Beach's story "Padlocked," the picture at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow, is a drama of the jazz age. The story, which originally appeared in a magazine, tells of the conflict between the strong individualism of youth and the conventionalism of the older folk. The central figure is a daughter who runs away from home. She seeks a career on the stage and becomes a dancer in a fashionable cabaret patronised by the wealthy set. Dramatic complications lead to an unexpected climax in which love and real happiness triumph over the more sordid things of life. The cast, which was directed by Allan Dwan, includes Lois Moran, Louis Dresser and Noah Beery.

War in the Air.

Written by Ralph Blanchard, who saw active service as an officer in the British Air Force during the war, "The Lone Eagle" will be the chief attraction at the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow. The picture is an intensely dramatic account of the perils faced by fighting airmen, and through it is woven a tender love theme. Raymond Keane appears as a youthful flying officer of the British Air Force who braves every peril for his country and for love. Barbara Kent, whose recent performance in "Flash and the Devil," awakened considerable praise, is the sweet and vivacious French girl whose love spurs the airmen to deeds of courage. The picture is sprinkled with delightful comedy supplied by Nigel Barrie and Marcella Daly, under the capable direction of Emory Johnson. The climax, a battle in the air between entire squadrons, is highly thrilling and sensational.

GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON'S PREDICTION.

At the meeting in Edinburgh of the Scottish Council of the Labour Party Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., whose topic was "The Preparation for the Fight," said there was a greater measure of unity among the leaders of the Labour Party than many people were prepared to admit. He predicted that the appeal to the country would take place very soon, within a few days of the first of May next year, the date when the new Franchise Bill came into operation.

One thing was almost certain, and that was that Labour again would be called upon after the next election to take charge of the affairs of the nation.

The Labour Party were determined that their ideals and principles should be put into operation as speedily as the people of the country gave them the power. They ought to fight against giving the impression that there were two or three parties inside the Labour Party. They need not be ashamed now of saying they were a Constitutional party. That was never so essential as now.

Mr. Egerton P. Wake and Mr. George Lansbury also addressed the Conference, which afterwards sat in private, the principle business at the session being the executive report.

Twelve Bristol aeroplanes, bought in England for the Mexican Army, have been unloaded at Vera Cruz. A royal sturgeon, 5 ft. long, caught near the Dogger Bank, has been sold at Lowestoft for £1 12s.

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officer Nanchang.

Mr. J. Taylor, chief officer, Sze-

chuen, has gone chief officer,

Suiyang.

Mr. J. H. Hodgkiss, chief officer,

Nanchang, has gone chief officer,

Hsin Peking. Mr. W. L. Thomas,

chief officer, Hsin Peking, has

gone chief officer, Szechuen. Mr.

E. D. Penhale, chief officer, Sze-

chuen, has gone extra chief officer,

Taming.

Mr. R. B. Lee, sup'y second

officer, Hsin Peking, has gone

second officer, Szechuen. Mr. T.

J. Thomas, second officer, Sze-

chuen, has gone sup'y second

officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. T. A. Ellis, second officer,

Ningpo, is on reserve. Mr. A. S.

Lewis, sup'y second officer, Taming,

has gone second officer, Ningpo.

Mr. D. McPherson, chief officer,

Ningpo, has resigned from the

China Navigation Company. Mr.

F. Appleton, third engineer

officer, Taming, has gone sup'y

third engineer officer, Tungchow.

Mr. J. A. Duggan, third engineer

officer, Suiyang, is on reserve.

Mr. C. Maberly, from reserve, has

gone third engineer officer, Sun-

ning.

Mr. D. B. Kerr has been appoint-

ed chief engineer officer, Chgy-

yang.

Captain A. Sinclair, of the Yat-

shing, is on Home leave. Captain

H. W. Chandler, from Home leave,

has gone master, Yatsing.

Captain P. R. Cumins, of the

Mingsang, is on reserve.

Mr. G. H. Knight has been

appointed sup'y second officer,

Luenho.—Shipping and Engineer-

ing.

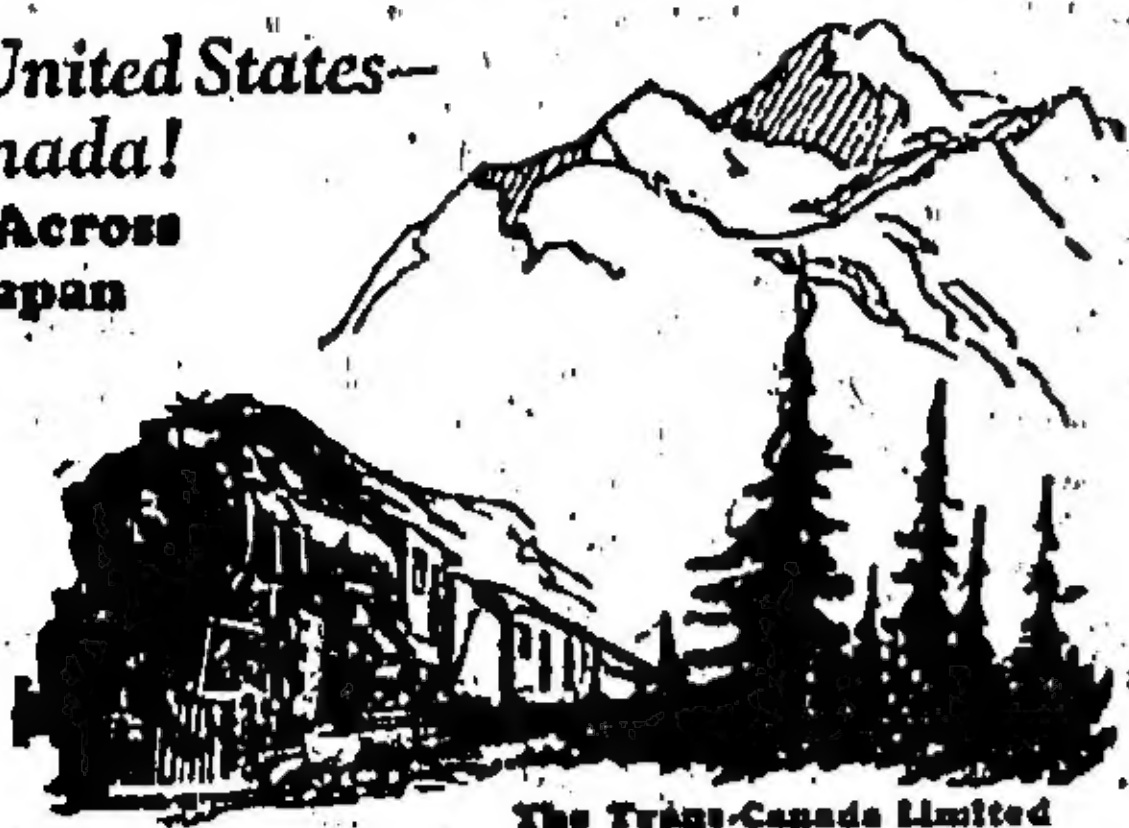
LETTER GOLF
SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

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L	I	V	E
L	I	N	E
L	I	N	T
L	E	N	T
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jul. 18	Jul. 21	Jul. 24	Jul. 26	Aug. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 28	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
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	SPHINX..... 3rd July.
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HOTEL INCIDENT.

CASE OF CHINESE BROKER CONTINUED.

The Court room was packed with spectators, some of whom had to be turned out for lack of accommodation, when the case of Yu Yau, a broker from Ice House Street, who is charged with demanding money with menaces from a Chinese woman, was again before Major C. Willson yesterday afternoon.

In previous evidence, defendant had said his relations with the woman were of an intimate character which justified his subsequent conduct at a meeting at the Empress Hotel. The prosecution then produced a man who claimed to have taken her from a brothel and married her as his concubine. This was denied by Mr. Hin-shing Lo, for the defence, who yesterday proposed to call a number of sub-poened witnesses to rebut this and other claims.

Man Not Known.

He first produced Tsang Yuk-tang, Manager of the Wing Fat Company, the syndicate operating Ming Yuen Garden estate, who emphatically denied any knowledge of the man who claimed to be the husband of the girl, and who now said he was Manager of the Wing Fat Company.

Witness admitted, however, that he knew the second witness, Wan Man-kai, who was for some time provisional treasurer of the syndicate; but that was only during a transitory period when the syndicate was entering upon a scheme of recapitalization.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo explained that he called this evidence to rebut certain claims by the two witnesses mentioned, the one having wrongly stated he was a prospective Chief Manager of the Company, and the other its Treasurer.

He asked the Court to consider a point of perjury which he was proposing to take up, against the two witnesses, in this connexion. His Worship said he would note the point.

Defendant's Evidence.

At an earlier stage, defendant, cross-examined by Mr. R. A. Wadson, admitted that he had drawn only \$100 commission since the beginning of the year earned as a broker for Kiting and Company. On this commission and on a private income which he received from the country, he was able to carry on for that period.

He was questioned in regard to frequent visits which he made to the Empress and Taishan Hotels, and was then confronted with another girl.

Mr. Wadson: Did you obtain money from this girl?

Defendant replied that he knew her to be a woman of easy virtue but denied he had anything to do with her.

Mr. Lo opposed the production of this evidence in cross-examination on the ground that under the laws of England one offence is not allowed to be given in evidence to prove another.

Mr. Wadson disagreed. He said that his object was to prove that the defendant had been living on the earnings of these girls.

Re-examined by Mr. Lo, defendant denied, with reference to the incident at the Empress Hotel, that he pursued the girl. He saw her

MORE INCIDENTS.

LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS LAST NIGHT.

A series of incidents occurred yesterday afternoon and evening in the Central Districts and Yau-matli resulting in some arrests, none of the incidents being serious however, owing to the watchfulness of the police.

Early yesterday afternoon a young Chinese, who claimed to be an office boy working for a foreign firm, was arrested on Wellington Street while delivering an anti-Japanese speech to a large crowd, urging them to boycott the Japanese and not to work for them.

On the same street later in the afternoon a mob of 40 or 50 Chinese attacked a Japanese. They knocked off his hat and trampled on it, but fortunately a Chinese detective appeared on the scene and broke up the crowd, arresting one of the assailants.

A female propagandist is reported to have passed along Hollywood Road during the afternoon, denouncing the Japanese and distributing anti-Japanese pamphlets.

A somewhat serious incident occurred near the Yau-matli Ferry wharf where two Chinese with white banners on which were inscribed anti-Japanese slogans, attracted a large crowd whom they regaled with their taunts against the Japanese in general.

A police patrol passing about that time took a hand in the game and after a threat at opposition, some of which developed, succeeded in arresting the two orators.

A Chinese who tried to force his way into the Tokyo Hotel after being held up by a Chinese detective at the doorway, was arrested after a struggle. He claimed to be visiting a Chinese friend there.

A Praya Incident.

About eight o'clock last night, near the Tung On Wharf, a young Chinese apparently a student, started to deliver a lecture on the Tsinanfu Affair, and gathered around him a large crowd of idlers. Unfortunately he took to denouncing Chiang Kai-shek for what he termed his "weak mindedness" in not holding out in Tsinan, and asked his audience to shout for the downfall of the southern leader.

The crowd did not seem to see eye to eye with the speaker and someone shouted that he was a Japanese propagandist. This got the rest started and a number of them made a rush for the speaker who had the presence of mind to take to his heels in the excitement.

Followed by a howling mob of some 600 people he ran up Hillier Street into Mercer Street and from there to Jervois Street when, exhausted, he took refuge in a shop.

During his flight many stones were thrown at him some of them reaching their objective with the result that he was found to be bleeding profusely. Having cornered their man in the shop some of the crowd entered it and began pelting him with eggs, cakes of soap and anything they could lay their hands on.

The shop folks started a chorus of police whistles and two Indian constables appeared on the scene and cleared the mob from the shop, and conveyed the injured man to the hospital.

from an adjacent floor, and when he went up to her it was to give her a good scolding. The case was again adjourned.

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POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MAY BE HOUSED IN CANTON REFORMATORY.

Mr. Lo Man-cheung, Chief Judge of the Special Court of Justice, Canton, has submitted a proposal to the Branch Political Council, requesting that the Committee of Reconstruction be instructed to draw plans for the organisation and formation of a reformatory for the purpose of converting political offenders who are held in custody for political offences of less serious nature.

Such offenders, if permitted to go free, will certainly resume their machinations against the government; to sentence them to death would be an inhuman act. Article No. 33 of the local laws, provides that in certain circumstances it is permissible to attempt to convert offenders to the correct political viewpoint, and it would appear that the establishment of a reformatory would best meet such needs.

Most of the people arrested last year in connexion with the communists trouble, were of the intelligent class. They were ignorant of the right principles, and consequently were misled into espousing the wrongful cause of the communists whom they followed blindly.

The establishment of a reformatory is in conformity with the present world trend to educate and convert offenders. The curriculum to be adopted in this proposed reformatory will be elastic, to be adopted to suit the standards of education of the individual offenders.

It is confidently hoped that this departure from the old method of punishment will result in converting evil doers into law abiding people.—Canton Gazette.

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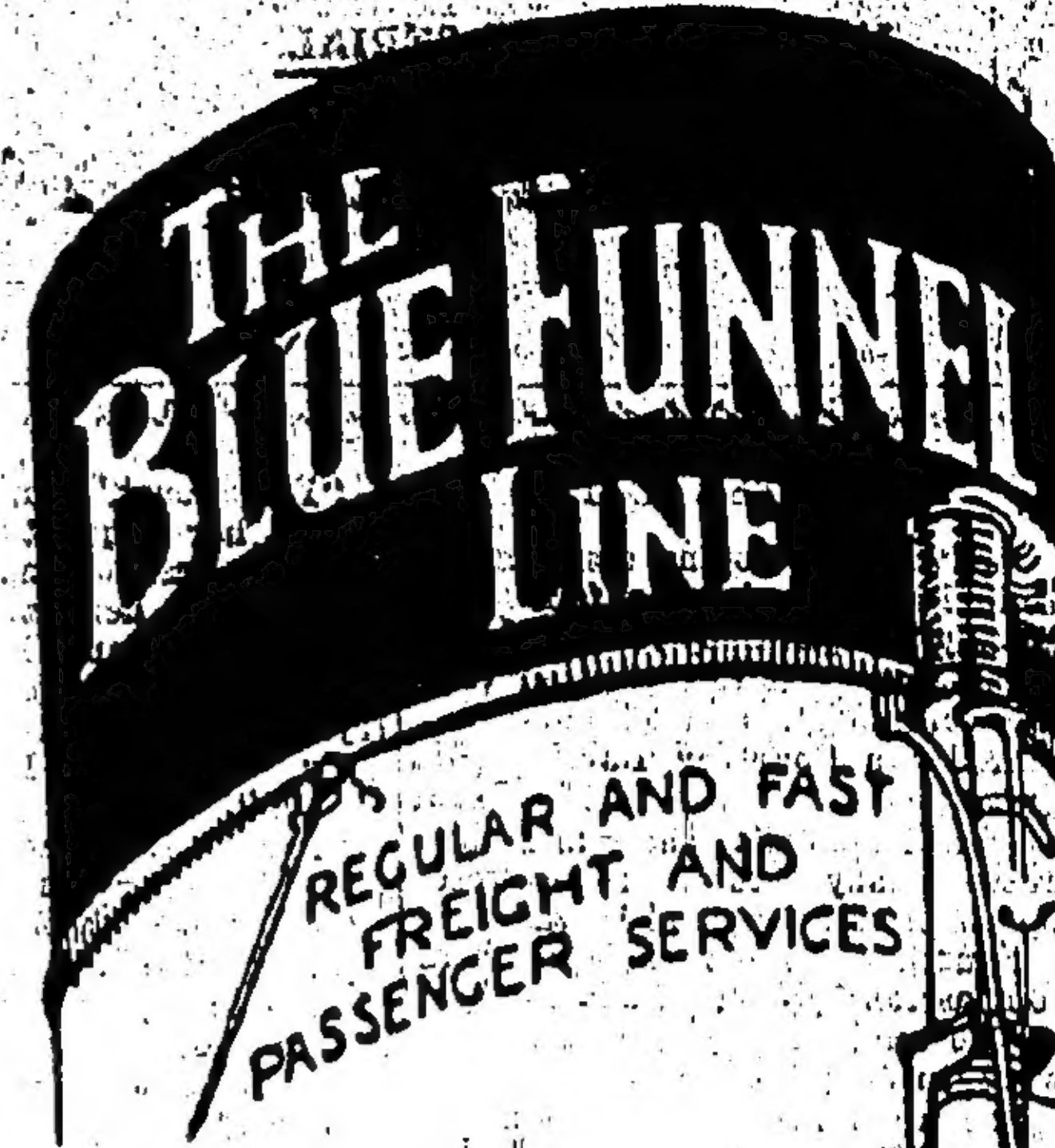
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STEAMER	DEPART HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SALES HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	8th June	15th June
TAIPEI	10th July	17th July
CHANGTE	7th August	17th August
TAIPEI	7th September	14th September

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FROM HONGKONG: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Weekdays only).	FROM MACAO: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Weekdays only).
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EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27th MAY.

HONGKONG TO MACAO	MACAO TO HONGKONG
9.00 a.m. "SUI AN"	3.30 p.m. "SUI AN"

RETURN SALOON PASSAGE FARE: \$5.00.

PREMIER'S SECRET.

COMEDY OF ENGAGEMENT HE NEARLY MISSED.

How Mr. Baldwin nearly missed an engagement at the Junior Constitutional Club was told by himself when he addressed a crowded meeting there of Members of Parliament, candidates, and Conservative and Unionist workers.

"I'm going to let you into a secret," he said, when he began, and the meeting listened intently, in the expectation of hearing something about the Budget.

"No, it's not about to-morrow," he added amid laughter, and continued: "I was just sitting down to dine to-night when Francis Curzon (Viscount, Curzon, M.P.) came along to me and said: 'Do you know you're expected at the Junior Constitutional Club to-night?'" I said: 'The Junior Constitutional Club?'

"It was the first I had heard of it. He told me that the night had been chosen to suit me; but someone had made a mistake.

However, I wasn't going to let him down; so here I am."

Next Election Programme.

Mr. Baldwin, continuing, said: I am delighted to see so many of you here from constituencies, where the work is more uphill than in others. But I once fought an uphill fight, and lost; I fought it a second time, and have never been beaten since. (Cheers.)

There is no seat in the country so difficult that it cannot be won. On the other hand, the safest seat can only be kept by work.

Mr. Baldwin spoke of the rising spirit of their workers in London. "It was rather a disappointment to me at the last election," he said, "that we had allowed certain forts to be captured. But there cannot be an election for more than a year. We will give you a good programme to fight on; and there have never been a better lot of candidates. If you can't win on that, you deserve to be beaten."

Viscount Curzon, M.P., and Sir Alexander Sprot, M.P., deputy-chairman of the Political Committee of the Club, also spoke.

OBITUARY.

A VERSATILE BRITISH SCULPTOR.

London, May 21.
The death is reported of Sir George Frampton—Reuter.

[Sir George Frampton, the sculptor, who was born in 1860 and trained at the Lambeth and Royal Academy Schools and under Mercie in Paris, was a very versatile artist and did much to direct the new movement in sculpture. His early works included "Socrates Teaching" (1884), "The Songster," "An Act of Mercy," "Caprice" and "The Children of the Wolf." Thereafter, revelling against "white sculpture" he devoted himself to colour, his first essays in this medium being "Mystic March" and "Mother and Child." The half-length "Lamia" with ivory face head and neck and a quaint head-dress of jewelled bronze was a striking success. His statues of Dame Alice Owen and Edward VII were carried out in pseudo-mediaeval style.

Sir George Frampton's bent was strongly decorative and he sought to escape from purely architectural forms introducing instead his own inventions of curvilinear and frequently substituting for columns and pilasters tree-forms with roots for bases, trunks for pillars and foliage for capitals. His fancy expressed itself in such works as the bronze "Steamship" and "Sailing Ship" for Lloyd's Register in London and the monument to Charles Mitchell at Newcastle. His other works include statues or busts of Charles Keene, Leigh Hunt, Passmore Edwards and Dr. Gurnett. "The Vision," the seven heroines from the "Morte d'Arthur," "My Thoughts are my Children," "Music" and "Dancing" the group "Maternity" a colossal statue of Queen Victoria for Calcutta and another for Leeds, the delightful "Peter Pan" for Kensington Gardens, statues of Queen Mary for Calcutta and Delhi busts of Her Majesty and King George for the London Guildhall, the Edith Cavell Memorial, London, the sculptures on the exterior of Lloyd's Register, Electric House and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, the saints on the shrine of William of Wykeham, Winchester and on the spire of St. Mary's Oxford, and the lions in front of the British Museum extension. He also designed a number of beautiful medals, including the coronation medal.

Elected A.R.A. in 1894 and R.A. in 1902, he was knighted in 1908 and received many honours both at home and abroad.]

PROPERTY SALE.

A SHAMSHUPO LOT DISPOSED OF.

An area of 7,410 square feet in Shamshupo was sold by public auction at a land sale held in the offices of the Public Works Department yesterday.

There was only one bid, the purchasers, Messrs. Wang Tat-wing and Kwong Shu-ying, of No. 243 Des Voeux Road Central, obtaining the lot at the upset price of \$9,263.

The area is bounded on the North by Tai Nam Street, near Boundary Street.

RIVER GUNBOATS.

RE-ERECTED AT THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

As is well known, the British Admiralty have had in service for many years on the Upper Yangtze-Kiang shallowdraft gunboats, which have proved very successful in use on this difficult and dangerous part of the river, says the *Journal of Commerce*. The section between Ichang and Chungking, on which these boats operate, is extremely difficult to navigate, there being numerous rapids, shoals and rocks, with a very swift current. The conditions require very shallowdraft boats, and it was for this service that Messrs. Yarrow and Co., Ltd., of Scotland, devised the tunnel system of propulsion, combined with the Yarrow balanced flap, an arrangement which was first embodied in H.M.S. *Widgeon*, some 25 years ago, says *The Engineer*.

The same firm has recently supplied to the order of the Admiralty, for service in the same waters, the gunboats *Gannet*, *Petrel*, *Seamew* and *Tern*, are slightly smaller, and not quite so fast as the other two. The two smaller vessels have a length over all of 107ft. 9in., and a length between perpendiculars of 100ft. The beam moulded is 27ft., and the depth moulded amidships 7ft. The machinery in this case consists of single-reduction geared turbines, developing 1,370 shaft horsepower at 460 r.p.m. Steam is supplied by two Yarrow water-tube boilers, each having 1,530 sq. ft. of heating surface, and fitted for burning oil. These two boats were designed to give a contract speed of 14 knots. In the case of the larger vessels, the *Gannet* and *Petrel*, the length overall is 184ft. 9in., and the depth moulded is 29ft., and the depth moulded amidships 7ft. The beam moulded is 29ft., and depth moulded amidships 7ft. These two boats have single-reduction steam turbine installations, developing 2,250 shaft horsepower at 400 r.p.m., and the two oil-burning Yarrow boilers fitted have each a heating surface of 2,500 sq. ft. The contract speed, in this case, was 10 knots.

Armament.

In all four vessels the armament consists of two 3in. breech-loading guns and eight 0.303in. Lewis guns, the three breech-loaders and six of the Lewis guns being mounted on the battery deck, and the remaining two Lewis guns on the fighting top. The accommodation provides quarters for the commander, three officers, 14 petty officers, a European crew of 40, and a native crew of nine.

Accommodation for the European crew is on the battery deck, the rest being all on the main deck. Searchlights, electric lighting throughout the vessels, ventilation and wireless service are supplied with current from a steam-driven Peter Brotherhood set, and an oil-driven set run by a Glenfife motor.

The delivery of these vessels was effected in a somewhat unusual manner. Commonly, light-draft vessels are built up in this country in floatable sections and, after launching and the completion of trial trips here, the vessels are dismantled and the sections shipped out for assembly at their destination. This method is costly, the sections are liable to suffer distortion, and the system imposes limitations on design. In the present instance, with the co-operation of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, of Hongkong, Messrs. Yarrow and Co. were able to undertake delivery of the vessels complete at Hongkong, the trials being run there instead of in this country, and the vessels being subsequently landed over to the Admiralty authorities.

The boats were, therefore, merely erected at Messrs. Yarrow's Scotland yard, dismantled, packed, and shipped, and re-erected and completed at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Taikoo Dockyard, the builders remaining responsible until the final handing over after the trials. Re-erection and completion were carried out by the Taikoo Dockyard and staff, under the supervision of Mr. White, representing Messrs. Yarrow and Co., and of officers appointed by the Admiralty. The re-erection was completed without any difficulty, and on trial all vessels exceeded their contract speed. These are the first turbine-driven vessels on the Upper Yangtze.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE.

From SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

The Steamship.

"BINTANG" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the China Provision Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th May, 1928, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th May, 1928, at 4 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship.

"SI-KIANG" Bringing Cargo from DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, LONDON, &c.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the Monday, the 28th May, 1928, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, the 26th May, 1928. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1928.

TOWBOAT DISASTER.

BODIES BEING RECOVERED NEAR CANTON.

Dragging operations are under way in connection with the recent towboat disaster near Canton. It will be remembered that a new towboat capsized and sunk, with heavy casualties. The Hong Kong Hospital authorities have sent a party to the scene of the accident to recover the bodies of the victims. Up to the evening of the 16th 53 bodies of males 32 of females, and 14 of children had been recovered. The bodies have been removed to the northern end of Poon Fook Road, whence interring arrangements will be made. Photographs of the corpses are being taken for purposes of identification. Some of the bodies have been identified and removed by relatives, but it is feared that the majority are of country folk whose relatives will not hear of the disaster for some time, nor be able to reach Canton in time to see to interment themselves.

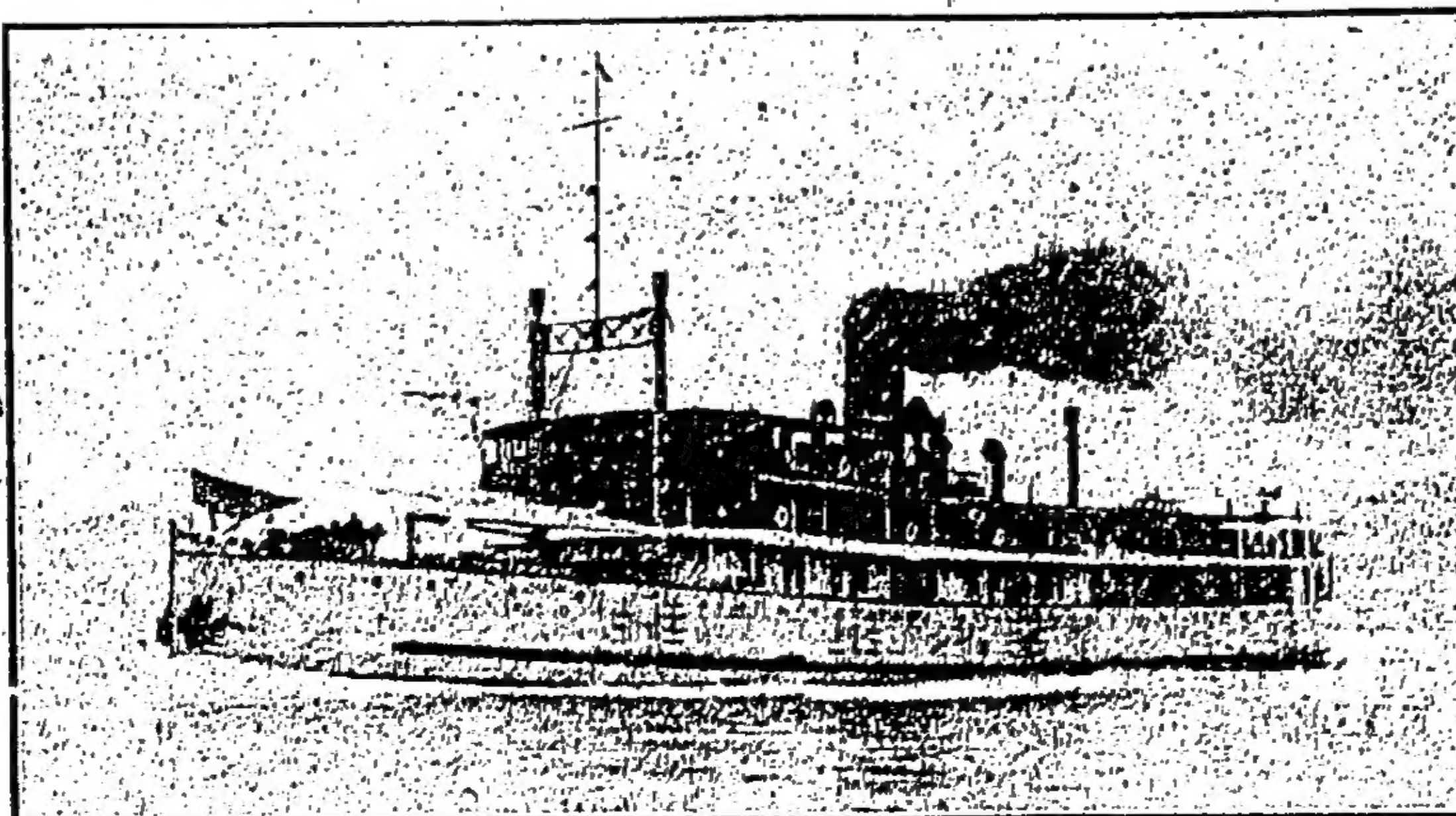
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
ALIPPORE	5,273	31st May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
JEYPORE	5,318	2nd June	Marseilles & London
DELTA	8,097	9th June	B'bay, M'les, L'don & A'werp
MIRZAPORE	6,715	19th June	Straits & Bombay
RANPURA	16,601	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
NOVARA	6,989	30th June	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London
NANKIN	7,058	28th July	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,656	1st June	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June	Island, Townsville, F'lane
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Sydney and Melbourne.

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The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioho, Gobe, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

IDEVANHA	8,155	22 May, 4 p.m.	S'hai, Kobe Osaka & Yokohama
RANPURA	16,601	25th May	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
TILAWA	10,006	2nd June	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
NANKIN	7,058	5th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKADA	8,948	7th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TALAMBA	8,018	17th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	S'hai, Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei, Kobe & Yokohama

†Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing. For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., P. & O. Bldg., Connaught Rd., C. Agents.

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Hakusan Maru ... Saturday, 2nd June.

Kitano Maru ... Saturday, 16th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

Tango Maru ... Wednesday, 20th June.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Moji Maru ... Sunday, 27th May.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.

Rakuyo Maru ... Thursday, 31st May.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.

Wakasa Maru ... Saturday, 9th June.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Kuma Maru ... Sunday, 10th June.

Asuka Maru ... Saturday, 16th June.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

Toyooka Maru ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Muroran Maru ... Saturday, 2nd June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Aki Maru ... Friday, 22nd June.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (Moji Direct) ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

Nagano Maru (Moji Direct) ... Saturday, 26th May.

Kamo Maru ... Tuesday, 29th May.

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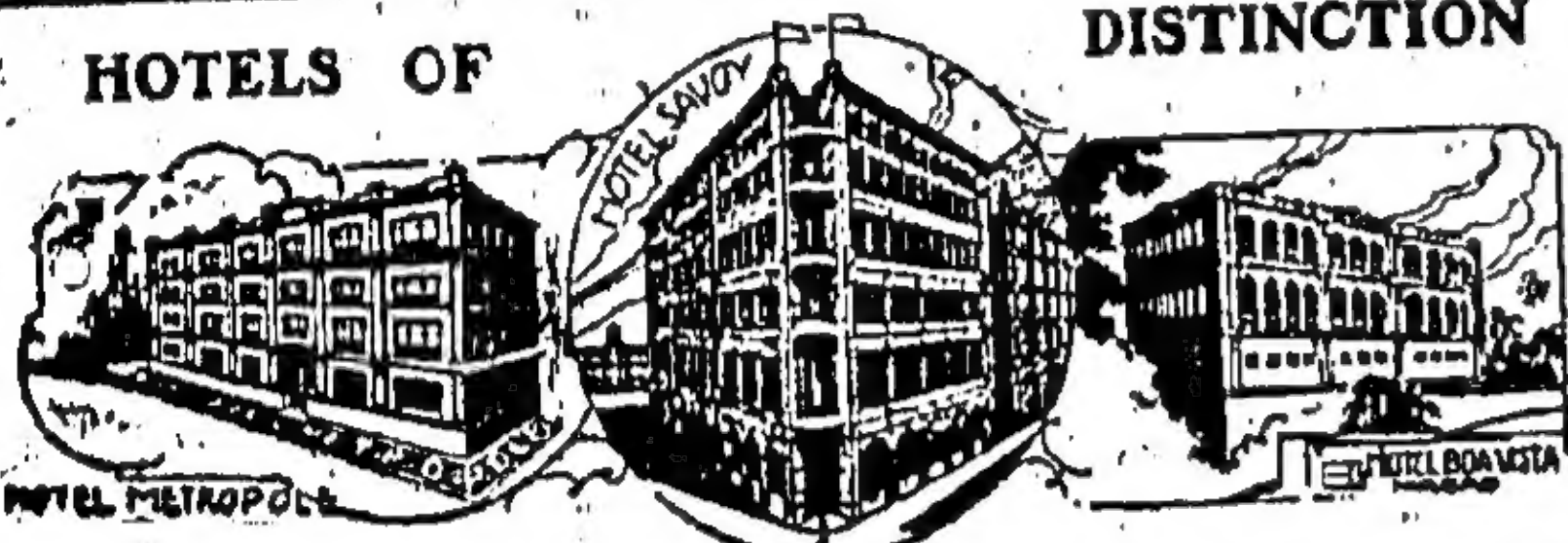
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ENOUGH FACTS TO
GO ROUND?

BRITISH M.P.'S ANXIOUS
ABOUT ANOTHER.

ONE NOW EXISTENT.

London, May 21.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was
asked in the House of Commons
to-day whether the United States
Government had submitted any
proposals for the conclusion of
conciliation and arbitration
treaties between America and
Great Britain on similar lines to
the treaty which had just been
signed between America and Ger-
many.

Sir Austen said the United
States Government had made pro-
posals for a new arbitration
treaty to replace the Anglo-Ameri-
can arbitration treaty of 1908
which would expire on the fourth
of June.

These proposals were receiving
careful consideration at the hands
of the British Government.

No proposal had been made by
the United States Government for a
conciliation treaty, because there
was already such treaty in force
between the United States and
Great Britain, namely the Anglo-
American treaty regarding the
establishment of a peace commis-
sion.

He saw no reason why this
treaty or conciliation treaties now
being negotiated between the
United States and a number of
foreign countries should be
abrogated, if, as he hoped would
be the case, the proposed treaty
for the renunciation of war be-
came an accomplished fact.—
British Wireless.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING
SENSATION.ASSASSIN PUTS UP FURIOUS
FIGHT.

Shanghai, May 22.

There was a running gun battle
before one of the assassins who shot
Liu Show-pang, a Nationalist
officer in Frenchtown, was cap-
tured.

The desperado, who is believed
to be a hired assassin, fought fur-
iously before he was finally over-
come.

Sergeant Gouerec, of the French
Municipal Police, was wounded in
the leg during the encounter.

The assassin's accomplice escap-
ed in an alleyway.

The murder is ascribed to politi-
cal motives.—Our Own Correspond-
ent.

EARLY END TO LONG
FLIGHT.MILLIONAIRE EXPERIENCE
DIFFICULTIES.

Amsterdam, May 21.

It is reported from Kharitum
that Mr. Van Lear Black's flight
to Capetown, Tokyo and back to
Croydon has been abandoned for
the present in consequence of en-
gine trouble and difficulties arising
from lack of suitable landing
grounds.

Mr. Van Lear Black is the
Dutch-American millionaire. He
contemplated a 40,000 miles flight
by easy stages intending to pay
visits to all places of commercial
interest.—Reuter.

GREEK CABINET WILL
RESIGN.M. VENIZELLOS AGAIN CALLED
TO POWER.

Athens, May 22.

The political situation has clar-
ified to the extent that the Cabinet
is resigning and M. Venizelos will
be summoned to form a Govern-
ment, which will dissolve Parlia-
ment and arrange elections in two
month's time.

Meantime, M. Venizelos will per-
sonally conduct a campaign
throughout the country.—Reuter.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT
KILLED.FORMER SHANGHAI CONSUL
IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Paris, May 21.

M. Gustave Kahn, the former
French Consul at Shanghai, and
former Minister at Bangkok, was
killed as the result of injuries re-
ceived in a motor accident.—
Havas.

OFFICERS BLAMED FOR
LOSS OF SHIP.BRITISH VESSEL ON THE
ROCKS.

The question whether British
ships should be manned by foreign
crews is raised by the report of a
Naval Court held at the British
Consulate-General, Marseilles, to
investigate the circumstances of
the loss of the Dalton, a vessel of
791 tons, belonging to Newcastle-
on-Tyne.

In the early morning of Febru-
ary 19, the Dalton foundered off
the Planier Lighthouse, Marseilles.
Drastic criticism is made by the
Court of the way the ship was
navigated, and comment is also
made on the fact that "a heavily
laden British ship can be manned
and taken to sea by a foreign
crew."

Stern Censure.

The Court, which was presided
over by Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt
and whose findings are issued by
the Board of Trade, states:—

That the loss of the vessel was
caused by the wrongful act or de-
fault of the master, Panagiotis
Deedes, in that he did not alter his
course when in too close proximity
to the Planier Lighthouse, and in
that he appears to have navigated
his vessel in an unseamanlike
manner.

That the Court finds grounds for
blaming the conduct of the second
mate, Antonios Logothetis, in that
he did not take the necessary steps
to inform the master that the
vessel was in a dangerous position
after calling him to the bridge.

The Court adds that:—
The evidence amounts to prac-
tically a charge of culpable negli-
gence on the part of the master
and second mate in that, when the
ship was within a few cables of
a rocky island named Planier, with
a light which had been plainly in
sight for some considerable time,
no steps whatever were taken to
prevent the stranding of the same
ship.

"The Court would further like to
draw attention to the misgivings
which must arise in a case like the
one under consideration, where a
heavily-laden British ship can be
manned and taken to sea by a
foreign crew, none of whom have
British certificates or are amenable
to any of the sanctions provided
under Section 483 of the Merchant
Shipping Act, 1894."

In reference to this case Captain
W. H. Combs, joint managing
director of the Navigators and
General Insurance Company, Ltd.,
Leadenhall-street, E.C., a protec-
tive organisation for officers of the
mercantile marine, said:—
"I should say there are 150 to
200 British registered ships
manned by foreign officers and
men."

"I know of at least 250 captains
and other officers who are un-
employed today, and many have
been so unfortunately placed for a
long period. The majority served
their country gallantly during the
war."

"It is wrong that foreigners
should be employed as officers in
British ships while such men are
faced with starvation."

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. s.s. Ranpura left
Singapore on the 20th instant at
9 a.m., and is due here at noon on
the 24th.

The m.v. Malayan Prince arriv-
ed at Boston on the 19th instant,
and at New York on the 21st in-
stant.

The m.v. Chinese Prince sailed
from New York on the 17th instant.
The m.v. Talleyrand, of the Nor-
wegian Africa and Australia Line,
left Colombo on the 21st instant
and is expected here on the 29th
instant with cargo from Norway
and ports.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to

to-day's questions:—
1. Early comedies, histories, more mature
comedies, great tragedies, romances, tradi-
tional, 2. Under the Norman Kings. Por-
tugal and Aragon, 3. 50,974 square miles, ap-
proximately, (a) The Lizard to Brixham, (b)
Tweed; (c) Land's End to Lowestoft, 4. French
novels; drama; poetry; fables; novels and let-
ters, 5. Shrine at the Great Mosque of Me-
cca, covered with a cloth of black brocade, re-
placed yearly, 6. Articulations produced
chiefly by means of the lips: p, b, m, w, o, and
q, 7. John Bunyan, King William Street,
E.C., and High Street, Southwark, 8. It sat
almost continuously from 1640 to 1652, 9.
1624, The master of the Revels, 10. French
novels, 11. Louis Marie Julien Vieud, 11. An
ancient district of Italy, nearly correspond-
ing to modern Tuscany, 12. The Horn of
Shimon, sung by him at our Lord's Presen-
tation in the Temple. Recited at the office
of Evensong.

The death is announced of Mr.
Percival Helyar, British Consul in
the Canary Islands. Mr. Helyar,
who was thirty-nine, was on leave,
and was about to enjoy a vacation
in England and France, when he
died suddenly in a Paris hotel.

INVISIBLE DEATH
DISASTER.EIGHT DIE AS RESULT OF
POISON GAS.

ELECTIONEERS' PANIC.

Hamburg, May 22.

Five deaths in hospital to-day of
victims of the disaster at Wilhelm-
sburg, brings the death-roll to eight.
Many more are in a serious con-
dition as the result of the bursting
of the poison-gas barrels as report-
ed yesterday.

The gas after escaping from the
tanks was swept along the ground
invisibly towards the Canal.

Two men on the bank fishing were
observed suddenly to drop down
senseless without apparent reason.

The gas then swept towards the
thickly-populated Wilhelmsburg dis-
trict, where hundreds of people
were in the streets awaiting the
election results.

Numbers of them were suddenly
taken ill. As all were more or less
affected panic overcame the crowd
and they fled to Hamburg.

The whole of the Wilhelmsburg
streets were evacuated. It is thought
that further danger is practically
eliminated.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AT
HANKOW.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Kunghsien, where the Marshal paid
a visit to the Arsenal. He returned
to Chengchow later in the day.

At Chengchow, Marshal Chiang
was met by General Pei Chung-hsi
who recently arrived there. After
a lengthy conversation with General
Pei, the Marshal and the Kuomint-
sun officials returned to Hanchow.
—Nam Chung Pao.

Heavy Fighting Reported.

Shanghai, May 22.
A telegram from Taiyuan states
that heavy fighting is still going on
at the central front along the
Peking-Hankow line.

An attack carried out by the
Shansi troops on the Fengtien
forces on Friday and Saturday re-
sulted in the Shansi forces cap-
turing Mushan, just outside the
Namkwan Pass.—Nam Chung Pao.

Negotiation Move.

Tsinan, May 11.

Commander Saito received at 8
o'clock this morning a telegram
from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek stat-
ing that General Ho Ying-ching will
be sent to Tsinan to negotiate for
a settlement of the recent incident.

Commander Saito immediately
replied by a refusal, declaring that
unless the demands sent to the Mar-
shal some days ago are complied
with and satisfactorily accepted
there can be no further negotia-
tions, whoever may be sent to Tai-
nan by the Southern Government as
a delegate.

Japan Insists.

Tokyo, May 11.

The following conclusions have
been reached by the War and Navy
Ministry and the Ministry of For-
eign Affairs with regard to the Tai-
nan incident:

1. That further negotiations in
connection with the Tsinan incident
be carried on between the Division
Commander, General Fukuda and
the Southern General, Chiang Kai-
shek.
2. To insist that the Southern-
ers comply with all demands.
3. That the Southerners bear
all responsibility for the brutal
murder of Tsinan residents.
4. To compensate all sufferers.
5. To keep stationed sufficient
troops at Tsinan and along the areas
20 ft either side the Kiao Tai rail-
way for the protection of civilians.
6. Not to call on any third party
for arbitration until the Japanese
Government have received a reply
showing the sincerity and good
faith of the Southern Government
towards Japan.—Nippon Dempo.

Soviet Welcome Tsinan Incident.

The Soviet Government officials
and the public are intensely inter-
ested in the Sino-Japanese conflicts.
While official circles are unwilling
to comment pending further de-
velopments, unofficial opinion here
hopes that the incident will give a
new impetus to the Chinese Nation-
alists' unity under pressure of
foreign attacks.

The Communists' recent man-
ifesto regarding China insisted that
the revolution in China has not
ended, and denied both Trotskyists'
pessimism, and therefore, the Com-
munist are inclined to regard the
Tsinan incident as signalling a new
phase of the revolution.

Public opinion here considers
that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's
position is untenable, and that he
must completely accept foreign dic-
tation, or yield the leadership of
the aggressive anti-imperialist ele-
ments based on the support of the
peasantry and proletarians.

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is tremendous.

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